THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LII.—NO. 27. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883. WHOLE NO. 2530.

Dr A H Strickler 14Feb83

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE PUBLICATION BOARD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ For Terms &c., see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

"SO SHALL HE SPRINKLE MANY NATIONS."

Saviour! sprinkle many nations,
Fruitful let Thy sorrows be;
By Thy pains and consolations,
Draw the Gentiles unto Thee.
Of Thy cross the wondrous story,
Be it to the Gentiles told;
Let them see Thee in Thy glory
And Thy mercy manifold.

Far and wide, though all unknowing,
Pants for Thee each mortal breast;
Human tears for Thee are flowing,
Human hearts in Thee would rest.
Thirsting as for dews of even,
As the new-mown grass for rain;
Thee they seek, as God of heaven,
Thee as Man for sinners slain.

Saviour, lo! the isles are waiting,
Stretched the hand, and strained the sight,
For Thy Spirit, new creating,
Love's pure flame and wisdom's light:
Give the word, and of the preacher
Speed the foot and touch the tongue;
Till on earth by every creature
Glory to the Lamb be sung.

—*Arthur Cleveland Coxe*, 1851.

Communications.

For The Messenger.

POSTURE IN PRAYER.

Among other reasons recently given for a scarcity of candidates for the ministry, was that of a decline in vital piety. Comparing statistics of contributions for benevolence, and noting our denominational activity, one might be prompted to doubt this statement. But there are several unmistakable signs of its correctness. One is posture in prayer. It is sad to know that some of our congregations, have, in this particular, fallen into an error which is almost universally observed by certain denominations. A reverent, worshipful posture in prayer seems unimportant; and the congregation, upon the words, "Let us pray," dodges into a half sitting, half bowing posture, which is neither sitting, nor bowing, nor kneeling, nor standing, but serves to rest a sleepy head grown tired during a chilly, one-sided service by the minister.

But how does this show a decline in vital piety? Let the words of another show this. "The all-seeing God perceives, and a quick witted devil also perceives, that, that nondescript lazy, half-sitting, half bowing posture, which is the fashion now-a-days, instead of being both kneeling and sitting, is neither. God discerns when such a posture is necessary to a Christian on account of bodily infirmity. But when the devil perceives, as he can easily do by unmistakable signs, that such a posture is assumed for sheer laziness, he seizes that open door to thrust in his temptations; and he holds it open, until he has produced thereby listlessness and wandering thoughts and not seldom sleepiness and sleep."—*Bishop Bedell.*

In approaching an earthly king with a request or petition, every one would show the utmost deference to his wishes and feelings, and act in such a way as is common before a king, for fear of causing displeasure and a denial of the petition by his obnoxious or unseemly conduct. But when coming before the King of kings and Lord of lords, with petitions of eternal consequence, the mark of respect and reverence is a dodge. What makes the matter worse is the bold presumption that petitions made in such an unseemly and irreligious posture may be answered.

It was the custom of the Apostolic Church (upon the authority of Justin Martyr) to stand in common prayer. It is unnecessary to say that this has always been, and is, the Reformed custom. It is unnecessary to say, also, that whoever is faithfully Reformed will follow this custom, except where kneeling is prescribed by the Church.

J. S. HARTZELL.

For The Messenger.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

In our former article we referred to two supposed causes of the serious decrease in the number of candidates for the ministry, namely, the low state of piety in the churches, and the want of proper *support* given to ministers of the Gospel. The latter evil is to a very large extent the result of the former; for if there were a proper appreciation of the Gospel and its blessed ordinances, there would be no hesitancy in furnishing a decent support to those who minister at the altar. The one evil produces the other; and the cure of the latter evil must accordingly come in the same way—that is, by removing the cause which produced it. This is the only effectual remedy for the wretched support of the ministry.

We now call attention to a few additional causes for the want of candidates to replenish the depleted ranks of the ministry. And, first of all, we mention the low estimate which is put upon the Christian ministry of the present day, and the consequent sense of degradation which the minister himself must experience to a greater or less extent. He feels that a certain amount of odium attaches to the office which he holds—that there is not that feeling of reverence and regard felt for the servants of God which was formerly shown them. The clerical profession, as a profession, is to a certain extent in disrepute. This would be a matter of small consequence were the evil confined to the outside world. There we [illegible] nothing else. The world always has been and always will be opposed to the Gospel of Christ and its ministers. We expect no favor from this source—no reverence—no respect. What we refer to, is, the disrespect shown towards the ministry within the bosom of the Church itself. The children of one's own family—the guests around our own table—these are found to lift up the heel against us; or, at least, to show us but little respect.

Perhaps there is sufficient cause for this seeming neglect, this want of regard for the ministry, in the defective character of the ministry itself. There is undoubtedly a serious want of self-consecration to the work of God—a want of that deep and heartfelt interest in the ministerial work which should characterize the preaching of the blessed Gospel and the care of souls committed to the servants of the Lord. Were there less selfishness—less of the spirit of this world—less levity and indifference, and more of the spirit and power of the Gospel, manifested by the ministry generally, there would undoubtedly be more of reverence and regard shown them, at least by the members of the Church. We do not wish to bring any railing accusation against the ministry. This would be unbecoming one who consciously shares in all the infirmities and shortcomings of his brethren; but it would be also manifestly unjust. For, notwithstanding the defects pointed out, there are many excellencies which characterize the ministry of the present day, as well as that of all other ages of the Church. We merely point to a palpable fact in illustration of what we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers.

Another cause of the evil complained of in these communications, is the want of unity in the Church—the prevailing diversity of sentiment and action, not only in the different branches of the Church, but frequently also within the same spiritual household. There is a spirit of selfishness and individualism at work, among professed Christians, which is eating out the very life of the Church. Denomination is arrayed against denomination, congregation against congregation, member against member. There is a wide-spread feeling of pride and partisanism which acts disastrously on individuals and on entire congregations. There is a scrambling for booty—a zeal for the success of personal or denominational interests, which is shocking to the feelings of an honorable man. This partisanism keeps many a noble and generous hearted youth out of the Church, and especially out of the ministry. And no wonder. Who wishes to get into a war, and have his peace of heart and mind broken up by the belligerent spirit which is abroad in almost every branch of the Church! Entering the ministry is equivalent to buckling on the armor for a severe and protracted conflict—a warfare *not* with the world and its wicked prince, but warfare with the professed followers of the same adorable Saviour. Can such a prospect be otherwise than discouraging and blighting in its effect on the youthful heart? And what is still worse, is the fact that this perpetual warfare neutralizes to a large extent the *work* of the ministry—the efforts made to save souls and fit them for the kingdom of God. The youthful heart recoils from such a prospect. Many a good, earnest young man, who could be induced to enter the ministry under other circumstances, is kept out of the holy office by the fear of this continual conflict, and the impediments which it offers to his success in the ministry.

But to all that has now been said, and to everything else that might be said on this subject, there is one convenient and ready answer—an answer deemed amply sufficient to overturn all these statements, and to silence every objection that might be raised against the call to enter the ministry. It is the saying that we must listen to the *voice of duty*, and not shrink from the same, because of difficulties which may seem to be in the way. This is a very convenient as well as plausible answer to any questions that may be started in [illegible] much truth in the saying. There one can gainsay the general truth that underlies the saying; but, then, very few have ever grown old in the ministry or in any other legitimate profession, who have not learned by sad experience that it is much easier to talk than to do—to preach than to comply with the preaching. It is the universal experience of all men in every professional calling, that in determining the matter of *duty*, we always take account of all the different elements which enter into the question to be determined. It would be rash and silly in the extreme to go into a thing of this kind blindly and without a full survey of the whole subject. When once the question of duty is clearly decided, when once we clearly and distinctly see what God wishes us to do, *then*, of course, there can be no longer any difficulties raised—then there is an end of all questioning; but while the main question is still pending and anxiously awaiting a decision, any sane man will bring to bear upon the question whatever is legitimately related to the same. And, hence, we do not hesitate to say that many young men, who are honest in their purposes, sincere in their endeavors to know the way of duty, and anxious to make themselves useful to the world, are kept out of the ministry by these serious obstacles to which reference has now been made.

Leaving the judicious reader to make his own deductions from what has been hastily and imperfectly stated, we close these communications on the Scarcity of Candidates for the Ministry, with the prayer that God may send forth many pious and earnest laborers into the great harvest field—the field of the Church.

D. Y. H.

For the Messenger.

REV. HENRY MILLER.—1807-1883.

Mr. Miller's history is a somewhat peculiar and checkered one. Having been crippled from his early life, and being a great sufferer in consequence of this bodily infirmity, his history wears an aspect different from that of most men. From the very nature of the case, wanting the free use of his limbs, he found it difficult to attend to the duties of a settled pastor. Hence he frequently served in the capacity of teacher, or agent of some of the benevolent and reformatory associations of the day. This diversity of employment was rendered necessary in his case and cannot therefore be thought strange.

Henry Miller was born in the vicinity of Phœnixville, Chester county, Pa, May 26th, 1807. He was the youngest child and only son of Robert and Barbara Miller. His parents were of Scotch Irish descent. At the early age of fourteen he went to Philadelphia, and atttended school at the old Academy, then under the care of a Mr. Moor. He remained here seven years, pursuing his studies, and aiding in teaching in connection with his duties as a pupil. During his stay in Philadelphia he appears to have been a worshiper in the Race Street Reformed Church, where also he attended catechetical instructions under the late Rev. Samuel Helffenstein, D. D., by whom he was confirmed and received into full communion with the Reformed Church in 1824.

When Mr. Miller pursued his theological studies we are not informed; but it is very likely that he enjoyed the instructions of his pastor who trained a large number of young men for the sacred office, or possibly was under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. F. L. Herman—as his subsequent ecclesiastical connection would seem to indicate. In the brief notes before us, it is said, that, "continuing his studies, he was licensed to preach the gospel at Reamstown, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1831," doubtless by what was then known as the Free Synod. During the first year he preached as a licentiate, not having received a call to a regular pastorate. He stood in connection with this Synod about five years, when, in 1836, the two Synods reunited. He was ordained during the previous year by the so-called Free Synod which met at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa, in 1835. Whilst here he accepted an agency from the Pennsylvania [illegible] union of the two Synods, Mr. Miller removed to York, Pa., for the purpose of filling the chair of mathematics in the institutions of the Church—the High School in connection with the Theological Seminary—located at that place. The institutions being removed to Mercersburg soon after, he resigned the professorship with a view of accepting a call from the McConnellsburg Charge, then in Bedford, now Fulton county, Pa.

On the 27th day of March, 1838, he was married to Miss Sarah T. Cole—step daughter of Captain S. Morse, of Troy, Bedford county, Pa. He now left Pennsylvania for the West, and settled in Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio, and there entered fully upon the active duties of the ministry. He became associated with the Rev. Henry King and preached in the English language while Mr. King officiated in German. While here he preached at Tarlton, Kinnikinik, Warner's, Salt Creek, and Sippo. Two new churches and the organization of our congregation were the result of his labors in this field. He remained here four years and then returned East on a visit to his friends in 1842. While here circumstances prevented him from returning to the West. For one year he remained on his farm, during which time he buried two daughters born to him in Ohio. Subsequently, in 1844, he settled in Lancaster, Pa., and edited a paper called *Reformer and Temperance Organ.* In 1848, he moved to Turbotville, Northumberland county, Pa, and started a select school. Two years afterward, Dec. 4th, 1850, he went to Chulasky, Montour county, to teach and preach. In 1852 he returned to Turbotville, and accepted the agency of the "American Sunday-school Union" for Huntingdon and Centre counties. After continuing in this work for some years, he moved to Shirleysburg, in Huntingdon county, Pa,, and engaged in educational work in connection with the Academy of that place, which position he occupied for about three years—up to 1861, when he moved back to his old home in Chester county, Pa. While living here he traveled about the country delivering lectures on various subjects, and preaching as opportunities presented themselves. In 1867 he moved to Adamstown in Lancaster county, still continuing to lecture as before. Five years later, in 1872, he went to Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa., where he continued to reside up to the date of his death. During the last two years of his life here, he was mostly confined to his house on account of his age and constantly increasing infirmities. He died after a few weeks' confinement to his bed, on the morning of May 29th, 1883, aged 76 years and 3 days. He was laid to his rest in the Reformed graveyard, by the side of his daughter, on the evening of May 31st. There were present at these solemn services two Reformed ministers, two of the Presbyterian, and one of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Father Miller was always lame and comparatively helpless, and as he grew older his lameness increased. His condition was truly pitiable, and often did we watch him with intense interest and heartfelt sympathy, while entering or rather dragging himself into his carriage. It was exceedingly difficult for him to get around; yet, notwithstanding this helplessness, he was always active—zealously engaged in the work of the Master—constantly going about from place to place, lecturing and preaching, and thus trying to do some good and make himself useful. He traveled extensively through seven different states of the Union. Thus his life was spent in the service and to the honor of his Master, until the infirmities of old age compelled him to lay by his armor and quietly await the coming of the Lord. In the year 1874, he passed through a season of severe affliction in being called upon to bury his only remaining child and daughter, a young lady of rare talent and of an earnest and devoted Christian spirit. This sad event, together with his bodily infirmities, cast a dark cloud over his hitherto active and cheerful life, and he could but wait in silent expectancy the summons of his Lord to [illegible] an higher and more glorious life. At the appointed hour he fell asleep calmly and sweetly in Jesus, looking for the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting in the world to come.

D. Y. H.

The *Christian World* will please copy.

For the Messenger.

STATE OF THE CHURCH IN SOMERSET CLASSIS.

Christian Brethren:—The world of mankind has come to be an awful contradiction to itself. Instead of conbining the forces of harmonious progress from primitive immaturity to final integration, in relization of the design of the beneficent Creator, there is evidently a collision and antogonism of hostile forces universal as the geographical distribution of the race itself, and producing an equally general distraction.

When it is reflected that the utterly uncompromising kingdoms of heaven and hell, have for two years and more, been massing their respective legions of light and darkness on the battle plain of this planet, that the prize of this stupendous combat of the ages is the destiny of mankind; and when it is further considered that the dreadful conflict can be concluded and the boon of immortality bestowed on the dead race only through the medium of religion, the importance of inquiring into the state of the Church becomes imperative.

1. Looking over the field of Somerset Classis through the telescope of the parochial reports, and as the operations on this part of the great battle field of the world are drawn under inspection, it is quite evident that the hostile army is indeed vigorous along the line.

The near approach of any sort of millennial era would seem to be quite the reverse of probable. All this dreadful damage inflicted on the Christian host by the enemy appears in the indifference and shortcoming of Christians, and particularly in the necessity of the enforcement of the penal law of the Church. The host of Somerset Classis needs to look to the armor of immortality in which they are encased, lest it remain any longer defective and they vulnerable.

2. The same field-glass brings to view,

thank God, a more encouraging state of things. The enemy, it becomes apparent, suffers more damages than they are able to inflict. There are indications here and there over the field of advantages gained, and the enemy is seen in confusion. This appears again in the progress made in more complete self-consecration to the Master's service, more fervent piety and material progress.

The ministry have been devoted to the general work assigned them under the commission of the Great Captain. The people have been renewing their allegiance and doing effective battle under the blood-stained banner. For all this we make grateful acknowledgement to Him to whom all power in heaven and earth is given in the interests of mankind.

Respectfully submitted,

H. KING, *Chairman.*

Statistics:—Ministers, 12; Congregations, 37; Members, 3,047; Unconfirmed Members, 2,107; Baptisms, Infants, 249, Adults, 20; Confirmed, 111; Certificate or Renewal, 105; Communed, 2,603; Dismissed 75; Erased, 12; Deaths, 43; Sunday-schools, 30; Sunday-school Scholars, 1,847; Students for Ministry, 2; Contributions for Benevolent Purposes, $2,142.53; Local Purposes, $13,231; MESSENGERS taken, 236; *Child's Treasury*, 336.

CLERK.

For the Messenger.

REPORT

On the State of Religion and Morals in Westmoreland Classis.

Rev. and Dear Brethren:—To correctly portray the State of Religion and Morals within our bounds, does not seem to us an easy task, even with the reports of the various pastors before us; yet we shall endeavor to present the facts as briefly as possible.

We note first of all, the fact that all the congregations within our bounds are supplied with pastors and that these pastors have been permitted to minister to the spiritual wants of the people without any serious interruption, and taking the testimony of the elders we are assured that they have diligently preached the Word in season and out of season. All have been faithful to the cultus of the Church and the customs of the fathers. Our ministers have faith in the power and efficacy of the divinely appointed means of grace, and have not tired of proclaiming the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. No human invention nor worldly wisdom has been allowed to displace the ordinances of God as appointed in His Church, but with reliance upon the power of the Word and the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit, they continued to go forth at the Master's command to battle with the powers of darkness and the kingdom of Satan. The door of the heavenly kingdom is wide open and the servants of Jesus Christ have been earnest in bidding devout parents to bring their children and through holy baptism have them become members of Christ and partakers of all the blessings which flow from the work of His redemption.

The ministry sees to it that in the family, Sunday-school and catechetical class they are reared under divine influences and nourished upon divine truth. From the pulpit too milk for the babes in Christ and strong meat for those able to bear it have been dispensed. Since obedience to the divine command has been observed upon the part of the ministry, the question naturally arises, what has been the result and what state of Christian piety and morals exists in our several charges? God has been faithful to His promises, but alas, we are confronted by human depravity and man's unfaithfulness. The good seed has been sown, but the stealthy enemy hath also cast in his tares. Hence, the Church of Christ is still as the field in which the tares grow intermingling with the wheat which is ripening for the harvest and heavenly garner.

In this conflict with evil which we wage, the triumphant shouts of God's people are often heard amid the din of battle; many utterances in the parochial reports sounded in our ears as the voice of victory, and assured us that the cause of Christ in our midst is evidently advancing. The powers of the heavenly world are with us, and we know and are sure that the gates of hell shall not prevail. Many outward evidences of the faith of the laity are manifest. All the charges have come up to the measure of benevolence as asked in the classical apportionment, and their means have not been withheld from local and congregational work, and no minister's salary remains unpaid. But we are not forgetful that these things may all be done and there still be much lacking. We fear that there is not that consciousness of personal consecration to God, that living for the world to come, that constant realization of God's presence, that there should be. God's name is too often vainly used even by those called by the name of Christ; the spirit of worldliness enters into too many, and dissipation is too much indulged in by professed followers of Jesus. These are enemies of godliness which we cannot too constantly denounce and warn against, for godliness and unrighteousness cannot exist together. God and Mammon dwell not in one temple. Thanking God for His presence with us in the past, let us in faith press forward in the future, knowing that God is faithful and will never forsake us. Respectfully submitted,

C. R. DIEFFENBACHER, *Chairman.*

Statistics:—Ministers, 15; Congregations, 25; Charges, 14; Members, 3,207; Unconfirmed Members, 2,458; Baptisms, Infants, 222, Adults, 11; Confirmations, 106; Certificate, 106; Communed, 2,853; Dismissed, 96; Excommunicated, 1; Erased, 27; Deaths, 63; Sunday-schools, 21; Sunday-school Scholars, 2,127; Students for Ministry, 3; Benevolence $2,276 33; Local Objects, $33,992.49; MESSENGERS, 275; *Child's Treasury*, 770; total, 1045.

Family Reading.

THE GREAT LOSS.

Upon the white sea sand, there sat a pilgrim band,
Telling the losses that their lives had known;
While evening waned away, from breezy cliff and bay,
And the strong tides went out with weary moan.

One spake, with quivering lip, of a fair freighted ship
With all his household to the deep gone down;
But one had wilder woe, for a fair face long ago
Lost in the darker depths of a great town.

There were those who mourned their youth, with a most loving truth,
For its brave hopes and memories ever green;
And one upon the West, turned an eye that would not rest,
For far off hills whereon its joy had been.

Some talked of banished gold, some of proud honors told,
Some spake of friends who were their trust no more;
And one of a green grave, beside a foreign wave,
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done, there spake among them one,
A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free;
"Sad losses have ye met? but mine is heavier yet,
For a believing heart has gone from me."

"Alas!" those pilgrims said; "for the living and the dead;
For Fortune's cruelty and Love's sure cross;
For the wrecks of land and sea; but howe'er it came to thee,
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

THE TIN SAVINGS BANK.

Charles Lynford was a skillful journeyman in one of our large iron works, in good work and earning wages. At the age of twenty-six he married Carolina Eustice, the daughter of a neighbor, who, although she had no money dowry, yet brought him many personal qualifications, combined with habits of thrift, learned under a God fearing mother in an economical household, under the stern teachings of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford obtained a wife of this character, since he found it very difficult to save anything from his weekly wages.

Caroline soon became acquainted with her husband's failing. She was uneasy on finding that they were living fully up to their income. She looked forward also to a time when their family expenses would grow larger, and possibly her husband's wages might become less.

It was Thanksgiving Day. After much thought and praying for God's guidance, she had purchased of a pedlar who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children commonly use as the money-box. This she placed in the front of the mantelpiece, where Charles would be sure to see it.

On entering he called out, "Hello, Carrie, what's that?"

"Only a little purchase that I made yesterday," said his wife.

"But what in the world is it meant for?" he asked.

"Let me explain it to you, Charles," said his wife, playfully. "Have you a quarter of a dollar in your pocket?"

Charles held out a quarter. His wife took it from his hand, and gently dropped it in the box through a slit in the top.

Charles laughed.

"So you've taken to hoarding, Carrie. Has my little wife become a miser?"

"No, only a little prudent. But, seriously, Charles, this is what I want you to do every week day morning."

"What! drop a quarter of a dollar into this new-fangled invention of yours?"

"Exactly."

"Very well, that will be easy enough; a quarter of a dollar is no great sum. But I ask what you are going to do with this newly commenced hoard?"

"Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Caroline.

Charles laughed heartily.

"And what will a quarter a day amount to?" he inquired.

"In a year it will amount—," commenced his wife, seriously.

"Oh, never mind—spare me the calculation!"

"But you don't object to my plan, Charles, do you?"

"Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very prudent and commendable; but you know, Carrie, I never was gifted with much foresight or prudence."

"Yes, Charles, I am well aware that what you say is true," said his wife, smiling.

This ended the conversation for the time.

The plan inaugurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. Caroline was not one of those people who eagerly enter upon a new plan and soon tire of it. No, she was thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved by God's blessing to carry it through. Every morning she obtained from her husband a quarter, which was forthwith added to the accumulation. Sometimes Charles had not a quarter in change, but he had half-dollars. One of these he would toss to his wife instead! And she would assure him laughingly, that this would answer her purpose as well.

More than once would Charles banter his wife on the subject of her tin savings bank, but this she always bore with significant smiles.

The quarters and half dollars of the husband were not the only accessions that the tin box received. Charles had early arranged to make his wife an ample allowance for dress, but like a wise better half of a working-man, she made her own dresses, and thus provided herself with a decent wardrobe at a much less cost than some women not so well versed in the science of household management could have done.

After considerable thought and calculation, Carrie came to the conclusion that out of her allowance for dress and household expenses she could make a daily deposit equal to that which she exacted from her husband. Of this, however, she thought it best, at the present time, not to inform Charles, enjoying in anticipation the prospect of being able, at some future time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of his savings. At the close of every month Caroline opened her tin box, and carefully transferred the contents to a savings bank of higher pretension, and where interest was allowed.

Of his wife's mode of management of the money, the husband remained in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to know where it went to. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present, and, like too many men, alas! not feeling any particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which Charles Lynford had been favored with constant work and uninterrupted health, his account book showed that his expenses had not exceeded his income, for he saw that there were a few dollars on the credit side.

"That's running pretty close, isn't it, Carrie?" he said, laughingly. "I take credit to myself for keeping on the right side of the line. But then I suppose that you have saved up a good sum."

"How much do you think?" asked his wife.

"Oh, perhaps a hundred dollars," said Charles.

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture.

So things went on until there came a panic in the iron trade—a panic so severe that tens of thousands of workingmen and their families were affected by it; and among them were Charles Lynford and his wife.

One evening Charles came home looking very sad—a rare thing with him. Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared for her husband's sad look.

She had expected that the trade of the great iron works would be affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked cheerfully

"The matter is, Carrie, that we shall have to economize greatly," he replied.

"Anything unfavorable at the works, Charles?"

"I should think there was. I shall be put on half time next week, and I'm afraid that even that will fail before long. You have no idea, Carrie, how dull business of every kind has become, and especially in our trade."

"I think I have, Charles," said his wife quietly, "I have read a little in the papers lately, and have been looking out for something of this kind."

"Do you think we can reduce our expenses one-half?" asked the husband doubtfully.

"I think we shall be able to do so," said Caroline.

"Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and can do without any more, I think, for a year. That will cut off not a little expense. Then there are a great many little nic-nacs you are accustomed to buy—little things you are so kind as to bring home to me frequently. These I can do without. Then we can live more plainly—have less meat and pastry, and more oatmeal; and I have no doubt it will, with God's blessing, be an improvement so far as our health is concerned."

"What a clever little calculator you are, Carrie," said Charles, feeling considerably easier in his mind. "I really think that, after what you have said, it won't be so hard to live on half our usual income, for the present, at least. But'—and his countenance again changed—'suppose my work should entirely fail, I imagine that, clever as you are, you could not reduce your expenses to nothing at all, could you?"

"Well, that certainly surpasses my powers, Charles," said Carrie smilingly; "but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not yet forgotten the tin savings bank, have you?"

"Well, now, I didn't think of that," said her husband. "I suppose that would keep the wolf from the door for a few weeks?"

His wife smiled! "And in those few weeks"—after a pause, she added smilingly—"business might revive."

"To be sure," said Charles. "Let us hope that it will be all right. I'll try to trust and not be afraid, and I'll thank God more and more for my clever and thoughtful wife."

The apprehension to which Charles Lynford had given expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the day on which the above conversation took place, the large iron works were closed, and Charles, with a thousand other hands, was without work or wages.

Although Charles Lynford had anticipated this, yet it was a fearful blow when it came, and he again returned home in deep sorrow. He briefly explained to his wife the terrible calamity which had come upon them.

"Well, keep a good heart," said his wife cheerily, "matters might be much worse."

The next day was Thanksgiving. Carrie was up bright and early. The house was made neat and trim, and when Charles was ready an inviting breakfast awaited him.

"Isn't this a little extravagant, Carrie?" he asked in a somewhat desponding tone. "I am out of work, and the worst of it is," he added, "there is no hope of better times until spring. How shall we get through the winter, Carrie?"

"Do you think, Charles, that business will revive in the spring?"

"Oh, yes, our bosses said they had every hope that a change for the better in our trade would take place in the spring, but then there are four or five months between now and then. I don't know how we are going to live during the winter months."

"I do, Charles." Let us kneel down and thank God that it is possible for me to say, "I do!"

"You?" exclaimed her astonished husband.

"Yes, I do, Charles. We can live on $200 for five months."

"Of course we can; but where is that sum to come from? I don't want to run in debt; and if I did, I shouldn't know where to borrow such a sum as that."

"Fortunately there is no need of that Charles. You seem to forget our little tin box."

"But is it possible the contents can amount to $200?" exclaimed Charles in surprise.

"Yes, and some hundreds to spare," replied the delighted wife to her astonished husband.

"Impossible, Carrie!"

"Wait a minute, Charles, and I will prove it."

Caroline withdrew, with a light step, for a few moments, and then reappeared with her savings bank book. She opened it and pointed to a sum of over $1,500 standing to her credit.

"Are you quite sure, Carrie, that you haven't had a legacy left you?" demanded Charles in amazement. "Surely a quarter a day has never produced this?"

"No, but a half a dollar a day has, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, that we shall, if God be pleased to spare our lives, be able to ward off starvation for a time."

"All this I owe to your prudence, my dear Carrie," said Charles gratefully. "How can I repay you?"

Charles Lynford remained out of employment until spring, but then, as anticipated, trade revived, and he was again in receipt of his old wages. More than three-quarters of Carrie's fund was still left, and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than his worthy wife, in striving to economize and save.

The little tin savings bank still stands on the mantelpiece, and never fails to receive a deposit daily.—*Christian Instructor.*

NOW, NOT TO-MORROW.

In one of the meetings held in Edinburgh by Mr. Moody was a miner in his working clothes, sitting near the front, very attentive and impressed. At the close of the meeting he rose to go away; but, after walking down the passage, he turned and sat down again. His friend came up to him and said, "Come awa' hame, John." "No," said he, "I came here to get good, and I havena taken it a' in yet." So he waited. There was more prayer and another hymn, and special conversation with himself. His heart was touched and changed; with his hard, rough grip, he shook the minister's hand, and said, "I have wondered if this might be true; I now believe it. It has brought peace to my soul. I know and trust my Saviour." On the next day, while working, a mass of coal or rock fell on him. The injuries were fatal. Death was close at hand. A fellow-workman approached him. "Bend down your ear to me," said the dying man, and then he added, "Oh, Andrew, I'm thankful I settled it last night."

OVERHEAD.

Sara Duncan.

Oh! lift thine eyes, my soul, and see
The calm clouds sailing over,
The gnarled oak's strength, the shy leaves' trust,
Fair-pinioned birds that hover!

Oh! lift thine eyes, my soul, and see
Earth's faith in her Defender;
And for thy tired self learn alone
The lesson of surrender!

—*S. S. Times.*

A GREEK CITY IN FRANCE.

Marseilles, which has lost the art and the type of Greece, has kept the Greek temperament. It is no more French than Naples is Italian; both are Greek towns, though the characteristics that prove them such have been somewhat differentiated by unlike external conditions. Still they have points in common which are many and strong. Marsalia can match in emeutes the proverbial quattordici rebellioni of "loyal" Parthenope; and quickness of intelligence, love of display, mobility of feeling, together with an astounding vitality, belong as much to Marseilles as to Neapolitan. The people of Marseillais, the most thriftless in France, have thriven 3,000 years, and are thriving now, in spite of the readiness of each small middle-class family to lay out a half year's savings on a breakfast at Roubions; in spite of the alacrity with which each workingman sacrifices a week's wages in order to "demonstrate" in favor of or still better against, no matter whom or what. Nowhere is there a more overweening local pride. "Paris," say the Marseillais, "would be a fine town if it had our Cannebiere." Nowhere, as has been made lamentably plain, are the hatreds of race, and caste, and politics more fierce or more ruthless. Even with her own citizens Marseilles is stern; only after protest does she grant a monument to Adolphe Thiers—himself just a Greek Massaliote thrown into the French political arena. There is reason to think that Greek was a spoken tongue at Marseilles at least as late as the sixth century A. D. The Sanjanen, the fisherman of St. John's Quarter, has still a whole vocabulary of purely Greek terms incidental to his calling. The Greek character of the speech of the Marseillais sailors was noticed by the Abbe Papon, who attributed to the same source the peculiar prosody and intonation of the street cries of Marseilles.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

TOMATO TOAST.—Run a quart of stewed ripe tomatoes through a colander, place in a porcelain stew pan, season with butter, pepper and salt, and sugar to taste; cut slices of bread thin, brown on both sides, butter and lay on a platter, and just before serving add a pint of good sweet cream to the stewed tomatoes, and pour them over the toast.

Color the fence the same shade as the dwelling, or light brown or fawn color. The dark maroon trimmings have a somewhat tawdry appearance, and we would prefer them of the same color as the house, or but slightly darker. We would not make the front yard into a sort of pen, with a picket fence around it, but if a fence is necessary, would extend the yard on at least three sides of the house, or much better, on the four sides; otherwise its ornamental appearance is one-sided.

PINCUSHION.—An English pincushion will be found a very pretty addition to a toilet table. The cushion should be round, with an open space in the centre for the reception of a flower vase or glass, and can be either of simple colored paper muslin, covered with lace or muslin, or it can be provided more elaborately with an embroidered or painted silk cover and deep fringe or bordering to match. The glass supplied with a few fresh flowers is a great improvement to the toilet table.

LOBSTERS.—The Irish are noted for the delightful way in which they prepare lobsters, heating them in their shells and sprinkling them liberally with cayenne pepper and lemon juice. Canned lobsters can be made equally delicious by heating an ounce of butter in a stew-pan, turning the lobster into it, sprinkling it with red pepper, and, when it is thoroughly hot through, squeezing the juice of a lemon over it. It should be served upon a very hot dish, and it will be found most palatable.

MUFFINS.—Melt two ounces of the best butter in one quart of warm milk, and set aside until cold; beat four eggs until very light, and make a batter by adding alternately and very gradually a little of the milk and butter and a little flour until the batter is of a proper consistence, which is quite thin; then add a large tablespoonful of compressed yeast or two teaspoonfuls of Hecker's baking powder. Bake them in buttered muffin-rings, set upon a hot griddle that has been rubbed over with beef suet. Bake them first on one side then upon the other. They must be torn asunder to butter, as cutting them open renders them heavy.—*Caterer.*

PIANO STOOL COVER.—A pretty way to cover a piano stool which is much worn is to cut a piece of broadcloth or felt so that it will fit the top. This may be left plain, or may be ornamented with a vine in applique work. Around the edge of this sew a regular little lambrequin. Have the foundation of broadcloth or felt or of velvet. This may be in one piece, cut in points or scallops, or in separate pieces, with the edges pinked or button-holed, and with a different design in applique or in Kensington embroidery on each part, or, if pressed for time, the lambrequin will be handsome if the design is the same on each part. Another way to make the lambrequin is to buy a strip of the fringed border intended for the edge of burlap mats, work the design woven in the border with bright-colored worsteds, and it is a pretty finish for the stool cover.

Youth's Department.

THE DEAR LITTLE HEADS IN THE PEW.

In the morn of the holy Sabbath,
I like in the church to see
The dear little children clustered,
Worshipping there with me.
I am sure that the gentle pastor,
Whose words are like Summer dew,
Is cheered as he gazes over
The dear little heads in the pew.

Faces earnest and thoughtful,
Innocent, grave and sweet,
They look in the congregation
Like lilies among the wheat.
And I think that the tender Master,
Whose mercies are ever new,
Has a special benediction
For dear little heads in the pew.

Clear in the hymns resounding
To the organ's swelling chord,
Mingle the fresh young voices,
Eager to praise the Lord.
And I trust that the rising anthem,
Has a meaning deep and true,
The thought and the music blended,
For the dear little heads in the pew.

When they hear "The Lord is my Shepherd,"
Or "Suffer the babes to come,"
They are glad that the loving Jesus
Has given the lambs a home,
A place of their own with His people,
He cares for me and for you,
But close in His arms he gathers
The dear little heads in the pew.

So I love in the great assembly
On the Sabbath morn to see,
The dear little children clustered,
And worshipping there with me;
For I know that my precious Saviour,
Whose mercies are ever new,
Has a special benediction
For the dear little heads in the pew.

—*Mrs. M. E. Sangster, in The Advance.*

TWO OBSCURE HEROES.

When the British marched up from Savannah and took Charleston, in the spring of 1780, they thought the Revolution was at an end in the Southern States, and it really seemed so. Even the patriots thought it was useless to resist any longer, and so when the British ordered all the people to come together at different places to enroll themselves as British subjects, most of them were ready to do it, simply because they thought they could not help themselves.

Only a few daring men here and there were bold enough to think of refusing, and but for them the British could have set up the royal power again in South Carolina, and then they would have been free to take their whole force against the patriots further north. The fate of the whole country depended, to a large extent, upon the courage of the few men who would not give up even at such a time, but kept up the fight against all odds. These brave men forced the British to keep an army in the south which they needed further north.

The credit of beginning this kind of partisan warfare belongs chiefly to two or three plain men, who did it simply because they loved their country more than their ease.

The man who first began it was Justin Gaston—a white-haired patriot who lived on a little stream called Fishing Creek, near Rocky Mount. He was eighty years of age, and might well have thought himself too old to care about war matters; but he was a brave man and a patriot, and the people who lived near him were in the habit of taking his advice and doing as he did.

When the news came that Tarleton had killed a band of patriots under Colonel Buford in cold blood Justin Gaston called his nine sons and many of his nephews round him. Joining hands these young men promised each other that they never would take the British oath, and never would give up the cause, come what might.

Soon afterward a British force came to the neighborhood, and all the people were ordered to meet at Rocky Mount to enroll their names and take the oath. One of the British officers went to see Justin Gaston, and tried to persuade him that it was folly to refuse. He knew that if Gaston advised the people to give up, there would be no trouble; but the white-haired patriot told him to his face that he would never take the oath himself or advise anybody else to do so.

As soon as the officer left, the old man sent for his friends, and about thirty brave fellows met at his house that night with their rifles in their hands. They knew there would be a strong force of British and Tories at Rocky Mount the next day, but in spite of the odds against them they made up their minds to attack the place. Creeping through the woods, they suddenly came upon the crowd, and after a sharp fight sent the British flying helter skelter in every direction. This stopped the work of enrolling the people as British subjects, and it did more than that. It showed the patriots through the whole country that they could still give the British a great deal of trouble, and after this affair many of the men who had thought of giving up rubbed their rifles instead, and formed little bands of fighting men to keep the war going.

Another man who did much to stir up partisan warfare was the Rev. William Martin, an old and pious preacher in the Scotch-Irish settlements. These Scotch-Irish were very religious people, and their preacher was their leader in all things. One Sunday after the news had come to the settlement that Buford's men had been killed by the British in cold blood, the eloquent old man went into his pulpit and preached about the duty of fighting. In the afternoon he preached again, and even when the service was over he went on in the open air, still preaching to the people how they should fight for their country, until all the men in the settlement were full of fighting spirit. The women told the men to go and do their duty, and that they would take care of the crops.

These little bands of patriots were too small to fight regular battles, or even to hold strong posts. They had to hide in the woods and the swamps, and only came out when they saw a chance to strike a blow. Then the blow fell like lightning, and the men who dealt it quickly hid themselves again.

They had signs by which they told each other what they were going to do. A twig bent down, a few stones strung along a path or any other of a hundred small signs, served to tell every patriot when and where to meet his friends. A man riding about, breaking a twig here and there, or making some other sign of the kind, could call together a large force at a chosen spot within a few hours. The men brought out in this way would fall suddenly upon some stray British force that was off its guard, and utterly destroy it. The British would at once send a strong body of troops to punish the daring patriots, but the redcoat leader would look in vain for anybody to punish. The patriots could scatter and hide as quickly as they could come together.

Finding that they could not destroy these patriot companies, the British and Tories took their revenge on women and children. They burned the houses of the patriots, carried off their crops, and killed their cattle, so as to starve their families; but the women were as brave as the men, and from first to last not one of them ever wished her husband or son to give up the fight.

If the patriots could not conquer the British, they at least kept them in a hornet's nest. If they could not drive them out of South Carolina, they could keep them there, which was nearly as good a thing to do because every soldier that Cornwallis had to keep in the south would have been sent to some other part of the country to fight the Americans if the Carolinians had let the British alone.

In this way small bands of resolute men kept Cornwallis busy, and held the state for the American cause, until General Green went South and took command. Green was one of the greatest of the American Generals, and after a long campaign he drove the British out of the state. But if it had not been for the partisans the south would have been lost long before he could be spared to go there, and if the partisans had not kept a British army busy there, it might have gone very hard with the Americans in the rest of the country.

When we rejoice in the freedom of our country we ought not to forget how much we owe the partisans, and especially such men as Justin Gaston and the Rev. William Martin, who first set the partisans at their work. It would have been much easier and pleasanter for them to remain quiet under British rule; and they had nothing to gain for themselves, but everything to lose by the course they took. Gaston knew that his home would be burned for what he did, and the eloquent old Scotch preacher knew that he would be put into a prison-pen for preaching war sermons to his people; but they were not men to flinch. They cared more for their country than for themselves, and it was precisely that kind of men throughout the land, from New England to Georgia, who won liberty for us by seven years of hard fighting and terrible suffering.—*Harper's Young People.*

THE FOUR TRUTHS.

There was once an old monk who was walking through a forest with a little scholar by his side. The old man suddenly stopped and pointed to four plants close at hand. The first was just beginning to peep above the ground; the second had rooted itself pretty well into the earth; the third was a smart shrub; whilst the fourth and last was a full-sized tree. Then the old monk said to his young companion:

"Pull up the first."

The boy easily pulled it up with his fingers.

"Now pull up the second"

The youth obeyed, but not so easily.

"And the third."

But the boy had to put forth all his strength and use both arms before he succeeded in uprooting it.

"And now," said the master, "try your hand upon the fourth."

But lo! the trunk of the tall tree (grasped in the arms of the youth) scarcely shook its leaves; and the little fellow found it impossible to tear its roots from the earth. Then the wise old monk explained to his scholar the meaning of the four trials.

"This, my son, is just what happens with our passions. When they are very young and weak, one may, by a little watchfulness over self, and the help of a little self-denial, easily tear them up; but if we let them cast their roots deep down into our souls, then no human power can uproot them, the Almighty hand of the Creator alone can pluck them out. For this reason, my child, watch well over the first movements of your soul, and study by acts of virtue to keep your passions in check."—*Exchange.*

A BRAVE GIRL.

In the year 1781, while Clinton and Washington were watching each other's movements near New York, General Schuyler, having resigned his command, on account of some unjust charges against him, was staying at his house, which then stood alone outside the stockade or wall of Albany. The British commander, therefore, seeing his opportunity, sent out John Walter Meyer, with a party of Tories and Indians, to capture General Schuyler.

When they arrived at the outskirts of the city they learned from a Dutch baker by six soldiers. The Dutchman, the minute the band was out of sight, took to his legs, and warned the General of their approach.

Soon after, a servant announced that there was a strange man at the back door who wished to see the General.

Schuyler, understanding the trap, gathered his family in one of the upper rooms, and giving orders that the doors and windows be barred, fired a pistol from one of the top-story windows to alarm the neighborhood.

The guards, who had been lounging in the shade of a tree, started to their feet at the sound of the pistol; but alas, too late! for they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of dusky figures, who bound them hand and foot before they had time to resist.

And now you can imagine the little group collected in that dark room up stairs; the sturdy General, standing resolutely by the door, with his gun in his hand, and his black slaves gathered around him, each with some weapon; and at the other end of the room, the women huddled together, some weeping, some praying. Suddenly a crash is heard which chills the very blood, and brings vividly to each one's mind the tales of Indian massacres so common at that day. The band had broken in at one of the windows.

At that moment, Mrs. Schuyler, springing to her feet, rushed toward the door; for she remembered that the baby, only a few months old, having been forgotten in the hurry of flight, was asleep in its cradle on the first floor. But the General, catching her in his arms, told her that her life was of more value than the child's, and that, if any one must go, he would. While, however, this generous struggle was going on, their third daughter, gliding past them, was soon at the side of the cradle.

All was black as night in the hall, except for a small patch of light just at the foot of the stairs. This came from the dining-room, where the Indians could be seen pillaging the shelves, pulling down the china, and quarrelling with one another over their ill-gotten booty.

How to get past this spot was the question, but the girl did not hesitate. She reached the cradle unobserved, and was just darting back with her precious burden when, by ill luck, one of the savages happened to see her. Whiz! went his sharp tomahawk within a few inches of the baby's head, and, cleaving an edge of the brave girl's dress, stuck deep into the stair-rail.

Just then one of the Tories, seeing her flit by, and supposing her to be a servant, called after her: "Wench, wench, where is your master?" She, stopping for a moment, called back, "Gone to alarm the town!" and, hurrying on, was soon safe again with her father upstairs.

And now, very nearly all the plunder having been secured, the band was about to proceed to the real object of the expedition, when the General, raising one of the upper windows, called out in lusty tones, as if commanding a large body of men: "Come on, my brave fellows! Surround the house! Secure the villains who are plundering!" The cowards knew that voice, and they each and every one of them took to the woods as fast as their legs would carry them, leaving the General in possession of the field.

The old Schuyler house looks now as it looked then, except that the back wing for the slaves has been torn down, and some few alterations have been made around the place; but when you are shown the house, you can still see the dent in the stair-rail made by that Indian's hatchet more than a hundred years ago.—*George Enos Throop, in St. Nicholas for July.*

THE ROBIN'S FUNERAL.

A Maying, the little ones, Jessie and Phil—
Her hair like the moonlight on torrent and rill,
His eyes the dark waters where hazels droop low,
Her cheek pink arbutus half hidden in snow,
Her lips red as berries in mosses that lie,
The violet mirrors its blue in her eye;
And Philip her King, in his armor of green,
Trails all his bright banners to Jessie his Queen.

Lo, out on the lawn a red robin asleep!
Their laughter has died as the singer they weep.
And all the rich spoil they have found in the wood
Lies here at the feet of their lost Robin Hood,
"And we were so happy," moaned Jessie; "behold
His beautiful breast-plate of crimson and gold,
The soft little throat where the music was born,
Yet his soul is alive—it was well in the morn."

"But he must be buried (his body, you know,)
Bring the white Christmas-box, and do, Philip, move slow.
Here's moss for his pillow; anemones sweet
Shall circle his wings and smile up from his feet;
This tiny white star in his bright little bill—
He shall lie here 'in state' for an hour, Brother Phil,
And mamma will be the chief mourner—she knew
This very same robin before she saw you."

White ribbon, white flowers for thee, "Robin Adair."
Small dimpled white fingers played funeral air;
A grave by the arbor, a snowy card said
In a child's tender text, that a singer was dead,
O trusting young hearts! if cold reason denies
The hope that lights up your great innocent eyes—
God grant our dead robins may sing to us yet
In the faith of a love that can never forget.

Helen Rich, in Springfield Republican.

CAPTAIN BOYTON'S PARROT.

Captain Paul Boyton owns a talking parrot, which has a habit of imitating crying babies. The captain was bringing the bird in a basket to New York City from his home at Flushing, Long Island.

Suddenly the passengers in the ladies' cabin on the ferryboat heard the wailing of an infant proceeding from the basket at the Captain's side. As the sound increased the passengers stared at Boyton, who got red in the face and gave the basket a gentle kick.

Then an old lady became indignant and said something about a "big brute."

The kick must have aroused Polly's feelings for the screaming grew louder. The staring of the passengers became unbearable, and the Captain seized the basket and hurried to the front of the boat in evident embarrassment, for he is not a married man. He was followed by all the passengers, who watched him narrowly as he stood by the railing. When the boat landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth, and Boyton reached the street he was accosted by a policeman.

"Captain," said the officer, "there's an old gent says you've got a baby in the basket."

"What nonsense!" said Boyton, as a crowd gathered; "and suppose I have?"

"Well, it's a curious way to carry a child, and you'll excuse me if I insist on seeing it. It's my duty you know."

"All right," said the Captain, as he cut the cover of the basket open with a penknife. The parrot stuck its head out of the basket, and yelled, "Polly wants a cracker!"

And now the policeman would like to meet the "old gent" who gave him the information which led to the laughter which followed.

A HISTORICAL CLOCK.

There is a beautiful clock with an interesting history in the White House. It is an alabaster clock, surmounted by a statuette of the Muse of History, and it has ticked in the White House time out of mind, for it was a present from Bonaparte to Lafayette, who gave it in turn to Washington, who decreed that it should be handed down to his successors in the Presidential office. And so, while the Presidents come and go, the clock ticks on, and tells its tale of time to all alike impartially.

AN ORIENTAL FANCY.

A writer in the *Overland Monthly* relates the following: "This tradition which I tell you," said Reis Hassan, "is many centuries old. It states that there was in Paradise a temple built up of precious stones. Men dare not utter its splendors. Deep in the midst of Eden it stood, angel built—a dazzling sanctuary. Our parents sang the vesper songs in the twilight shadows of its courts; for there were pillared halls and cloisters of emerald and pearl, where fountains sprang aloft in the silent noon; and long, luminous vistas, where, hand in hand, these two lovers walked in sinless beauty. Then there were pinnacles and domes of sapphire, blazing in the sunlight by day, and glittering in starlight by night. From court and terrace, waters welled out, and the iris crested cascades fell down to cool shady dells of asphodel below; for the temple was placed far within the privacies of that valley of Eden whence the four rivers flowed eastward. However, sad to relate, upon the day Adam fell, this glorious temple was scattered into a million of fragments we now light upon, and gather up with cost and care, and call them rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds; but they are, after all, only that primeval palace. The sunset splendors and the diadems of princes, the milky way in the heavens, and the spray that sparkles in the entanglements of a maiden's hair, are alike but the costly dust of that lost sanctuary—the sad remembrances of a departed Eden."

Pleasantries.

Farmers report the hens as becoming very set in their ways.

A telegraph wire is like a moustache. It is of no use when it is down.

What a curious language English is! A man is late when he is dead and gone, and a train is late when it hasn't come.

The usual course is to learn to draw before commencing to paint; but some women reverse the rule, and then don't draw.

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in which condition it had been for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one, it would probably be hung.

"Dear me!" cried Mrs. Blossom, as she laid down the paper, "it does seem to me as if those state militia fellows are always in trouble. Here's an account of a recent inspection where the company turned out 53 men. Too bad, ain't it?"

Youth (from the city, seeking the acquaintance of ancient-looking countryman): "Ah, my good sir, you must be an old settler in these parts." "Wa'al, I guess I be. Ye see that thar hill yonder? Wa'al, I kin remember when that thar hill warn't nothin mor'n a hole in the ground!"

A professor got very angry at the interruption of a working-man while he was explaining the operations of a machine in a factory, strolled away in a huff, and asked another man: "Who is that fellow that pretends to know more than I do about that instrument?" "Oh, he is the man that invented it," was the answer.

A young city fellow, dressed in a faultless suit and a pair of shoes that tapered into a point in most modern style, was visiting in a rural district. A bright little boy looked him all over until his eyes rested on those shoes. He looked at his own chubby feet and then at his visitor's, and then, looking up, said: "Mister, is all your toes cutted off but one?"

THE MESSENGER.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D.D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883.

LUTHERAN PHARISEEISM.

For the large body of Lutherans and even for many who erroneously but honestly think rigid exclusion of others from their pulpits and altars is the only way out of the divisions of the church of Christ, we have great respect, but it seems to us the *Lutheran Standard* shows all the weakness of popish bigotry. If its utterances by editors and correspondents are to be taken as setting forth its views, it has puerile ideas of the church, unphilosophical notions of history, and an amount of denominational conceit, unheard of since the schism of the African Donatists in the fourth century.

Its conception of the Body of Christ is that the Lutheran church is the only *true* visible church; that it rests on entire purity of doctrine, and that every thing is in error as far as it differs from it. As might be expected, the *Standard* wears colored spectacles, and the only hope of the world is conformity to its idea of Lutheranism. An approved correspondent, a short time ago, said that Lutherans intermarried with other people because the carnal prevailed over the spiritual. This is just a little hard on a great many respectable Lutherans, but the *Standard* seems to own the word of God, and "cites scripture" to prove what it says. It quotes the declaration that no one has a right to add to what is written in God's Book, and then draws this conclusion: "Since the sects do add unto the Word of God, and deny portions of this Word, Lutherans can no longer have the entire Word of God unadulterated with human notions, when they join them. When they connect themselves with sacramentarian denominations, they at once lose the Lord's Supper with all its blessed consolations. And when they take this step, preferring an imitation of the Lord's Supper to the real sacrament, as they have it in the true Lutheran Church, simply to gain some temporal object, they manifest that they value earthly things more than they do the blessed body and blood of their Lord Jesus. But the Lord declares, Matt. 10, 37: 'He that loveth father and mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me.' The article concludes with these words: "Away with the foolish idea that there is no difference between belonging to the Lutheran Church, which unreservedly holds every word of the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments to be God's holy truth, and belonging to the sects who deny large portions of the Word of God, simply because the latter claim to be aiming for the same place for which the Lutheran is aiming. And let no one be drawn away from his Lutheran Church by this delusion, lest he, too late, awake from his dream to find that he has denied his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Let Lutherans hold fast unto their faith at all hazards, and if their sectarian consort desires harmony in the faith, then let such consort become Lutheran, and this much to be desired end will be attained without a denial of God's Word."

The *Standard* has lately intimated that it does not like the MESSENGER'S logic, but if the marriage of Lutherans with people outside of the "only true visible church" is an evidence of carnality, and a man's soul is risked by it; if it involves a denial of Christ, may be some of these relations should be abrogated. The Master tells us that we must be willing to forsake all for His sake, and this is appropriated and applied by the *Standard's* correspondent to the case in hand. Why not push the plowshare right through and break up the families?

The *Standard* would perhaps not advocate separations, but some of its fanatical adherents are doing all they can to destroy the confidence and disturb the happiness of those who have lived in peace all their lives, and this without the least prospect of remedying the evil of which it complains. The writer quoted above is really driving that wedge, and thinks it is doing God service. He impugns the motive of marriage by referring it to some sordid aim; he tells people that they "lose the Lord's Supper" by doing so, and makes the only alternative to consist in joining the Lutherans.

But to use the epithet the *Standard* is so fond of applying to others, which *sect* of the Lutherans is a person to join? Not the General Synod Lutherans, for they have already lost "the Lord's Supper," and it might be sin for one of the *Standard's* kind of Lutherans to marry one of them.

But then, on the other hand, one of the *Standard's* Lutherans could hardly marry a Missourian. The *Standard*, a few years ago read Dr. Seiss out of the pale of Orthodoxy for alleged Crypto-Calvinism, and it had hardly done so before the whole Missouri Synod came out flat footed for Predestination, and the *Standard* has had to read it out. The number that has not bowed to Baal is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. No one knows when another aerolite may fly off, or be driven off to call itself the original body, and soon the papal editor of the *Standard* may wear his self-assumed tiara without any one to rule.

In view of all this, the idea of the *Standard's* calling the split-up Lutheran denomination the only visible Church of Christ, and admitting to its columns such utterances as we have quoted, is simple nonsense, and thousands of good Lutherans are laughing at it.

The *Standard's* latest displeasure has been excited by our article calling attention to the four hundredth anniversary of Ulrich Zwingli's birth. We took up our pen to refer to that, but will have to delay the subject for the present

REFORMED QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The Reformed Quarterly Review is growing in favor, and well it should, for it is maintaining its past ability while discussing the living issues of the day. The July number has been mailed to subscribers. It opens with a very strong article from the pen of Rev. S. N. Callender, D. D., on "the Drift of Modern Thought." Dr. Callender, who is known as one of the closest reasoners in our church, traces the rise and progress of philosophical and scientific discussions that have lately engaged attention, shows their tendency and difficulties, and finds the key to the mystery with which every thing is environed, not in beautiful dogmas, but in the person of Christ. The second article, "A Two Edged Sword," is the riddling of Wilford's "Problem of Human Life," by Prof. J. S. Stahr, Ph. D., who thinks the book mischievous however honest the author's intentions may have been, because while seeming to bear against infidelity and materialism, it will cut more deeply in the other direction. The third article is on "Christian Union," by Rev. C. Z Weiser, D. D., and considers the question whether the church should not advance to a higher plane than that of mere sectarianism which now mars her beauty and embarrasses her work. Article fourth is by Rev. Cyrus Cort. It is a decided argument against "Woman's Suffrage," and is very practical. In article fifth Rev. C. R. Lane, Ph. D., discusses "Human Depravity" which he shows to be a well established concrete fact, from which man can not become free without the interposition of God. Article sixth is on "The Beginnings of our Literary Institutions," by Rev. F. K. Levan, A. M It treats for the most part of the National elements of the country, which conditioned the rise and progress of our schools. The seventh article by Rev. Moses Kieffer, D. D., on "Christmas" is wider in its range than the title in its ordinary acceptation would indicate. It is a continuation of a former treatise, and shows how sacred history centred in the Incarnation, and still looks to the second coming of our Lord. The book notices are carefully written.

Rev. John H. Prugh, pastor of Grace Church, Pittsburg, sailed on the North German Lloyd Line for Bremen on Wednesday, the 27th inst. His friends and members of his congregation have sent him "across the Pond" for a summer trip, and we hope he will enjoy it thoroughly.

In addition to the degrees announced last week, the following were conferred by Franklin and Marshall Colleges: A. M. in one course, Rev. Frank Wetzel, class of '76, President of Northern Illinois College, Dakota, Ills; Rev. Joshua Wolbach, Dakota, Ills; class of '78; Frank S. Elliott, Esq., Philadelphia, class of '80; James Mitchell, M. D, Philadelphia, class of '80; Rev. Adam S. Weber, Westminster, Md. Frank S. Elliott delivered a Master oration. His subject was: "A Limited Sovereignty and Universal Suffrage; their relation."

We regret to learn that Rev. Dr. J. H. Klein, of Galion, Ohio, has met a severe affliction in the death of his son Charles, who was drowned on the 8th ult., while bathing in the Cuyahoga river near Cleveland. The deceased was nineteen years of age, and had been in attendance upon the Calvin Institute at Cleveland. He is spoken of as a promising young man, and his death has caused great sorrow. Dr. Klein and his family have the sympathy of the church.

We hope the joint committee appointed to arrange for the exercises of Commencement week, for next year at Lancaster, will see that the different services are more judiciously distributed. They were too much crowded this year. For several years great injustice has been done to the Alumni orator whose address came in at such an hour as would make any modest man feel the embarrassment of one speaking to an audience wearied before he commenced.

In New York there were 68 toy pistol accidents last year, of which eighteen proved fatal; in Massachusetts, 39, of which 25 produced death; in Pennsylvania, 12, of which 10 were fatal; in Connecticut, 10, of which 5 were fatal; in New Jersey, 10, of which 5 were fatal; in Rhode Island, 4, of which 3 were fatal; in Maine, 6, of which 4 were fatal, and in Chicago, 60, of which 19 proved fatal. And yet dealers in fire works in general and small boys in particular will say that their liberties have been abridged, because the sale and use of these dangerous toys have been prohibited this year.

A pleasant feature of the late meeting of the Philadelphia Classis was the mid-day luncheons in the Sunday-school room of the Trinity Church in which the sessions were held. They kept the brethren together, spared them the trouble of running all over the city for dinner, and saved the families who entertained them much care. The plan is an inexpensive one and we think will prevail more largely hereafter, especially when meetings are held in country charges.

Rev. C. G. Fisher, Business Superintendent of the Board of Publication, is off on a well-deserved vacation of a few weeks. Everything is in regular grooves, and nothing need suffer during his absence. We hope he will have a good time among the mountains of Cambria county and come back with his youth renewed like an eagles'.

The Musical College and Pennsylvania Normal Music School, under the charge of F. C. Moyer, at Freeburg, Snyder Co., Pa., has an established reputation and seems to be growing in favor. The Twenty third session will begin on the 31st of July. The Second Annual Session of the Normal School will open on the 17th of July, and continue eight weeks. Send for a circular.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell has resigned the Presidency of Lafayette College, after twenty years of active service which has been marked by rare success. Dr. Cattell's retirement has been upon advice of his physician. He will carry with him the best wishes of his students and of many friends.

Prof. Stephen Alexander, LL D., who for a long time has occupied the chair of Astronomy in Princeton College, died on the 27th inst. in the 77th year of his age. He was a most estimable gentleman of great learning, and distinguished himself some years ago by the ability with which he defended the Nebular Theory of Creation, from the charge of Atheism. His argument that God may have His own hidden ways of doing things, has been much used since that time.

We have received from Dr. E. V. Gerhart an interesting communication in regard to the Reformed Church in North Carolina, but it came too late for this issue.

Rev. H. K. Binkley has obtained twenty-seven new subscribers for the MESSENGER, and three for the *Hausfreund* on the Pottsville Charge. Rev. A. R. Bartholomew, the pastor, of whose general work we hear many words of praise, gave our agent his sympathy and help.

SCRIPTURAL EVOLUTION.

Now, that we hear so much of "Evolution," Natural selection, and the like, we may be interested to inquire what inferences may be fairly drawn from Scripture in relation to the subject. It is claimed by the admirers of Mr. Darwin that he has put a new phase upon the teachings of the whole scientific world. And he has, no doubt, afforded great satisfaction and aid to all students of nature by his extensive experiments, and his clear easy style of writing which has interested the reading public in his varied observations and inferences. It has ever been the case that men of great independence in research, unless professedly religious men, like Newton, have either been willing to stand in a doubtful position as regards a belief in Revelation, or have allowed their admirers to represent them in an unfavorable light in this respect. Hence the admirers of Mr. Darwin, continually intimate that his works have somewhat overthrown the Theologians and have invalidated the teachings of the Bible as a divine Revelation.

Before Mr Darwin's experiments, it is said that the leaders of the scientific world held that every species was the immediate handiwork of the Creator, and thus they passed over whole classes of facts as inexplicable. But now it is held, in keeping with his views, that new species of life have sprung out of old ones; that cross fertilization accounts for all varieties in plants and "natural selection," and "the survival of the fittest," explain all forms of animal life including that of man himself. Mr. Darwin does not attempt to account for the origin of matter; he assumes that there were a few primordial atoms at hand when evolution began. And his failure to account for those few *primordial atoms*, makes his work a failure to account for *the* mystery of the universe.

We do not blame Mr. Darwin for this failure, but in view of the loud professions of men of science who scout at the question: "Canst thou by searching find out God?" we might fairly expect that more light should have been thrown upon the primordial atoms, the origin of matter and life.

As to theories of modification in the forms of matter and animal life we can all study Darwin's works with profit; but as for his *inferences*, we must ask for time and opportunity for future investigations before we adopt them.

The evolution doctrine when properly presented, is not new. It is taught in the book of Genesis, in the words: "let the waters be gathered together;" "let the dry land appear;" "let the earth bring forth (grow) grass;" "let the water bring forth abundantly;" "let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, etc."

This language implies a development, a springing up of species to be succeeded by others, the plant, even, "whose seed is in itself, yielding fruit after his kind." In this sphere Mr. Darwin labored, the modification of species; but he has not given us any substitute for that first great sentence which still stands at the head of all research "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth." V. H.

Communications.

RENOVATION AND REDEDICATION.

Sunday, June 24th, 1883, will be a white day in the history of the First Reformed Church in Hagerstown. On that beautiful day the good people of that congregation re-entered their renovated sanctuary. The beautiful house, laid waste, in a large measure, by fire last winter, had been repaired, and made more beautiful than before. With grateful hearts they engaged in the rededication of their house of worship whose glory now seemed to surpass its former glorious estate.

Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., of York, Pa., preached the appropriate dedicatory sermon on Psalm 82: 5 in an impressive manner to a large and very attentive audience.

The cost of reconstruction was about covered by the amount secured from the insurance companies in consequence of damages done by the fire.

But a new roof and other additional repairs had been made at a cost of over $500. The consistory, acting under the advice of their esteemed pastor, Rev. J. S. Kieffer, had resolved to ask the congregation not only to provide for these additional outlays but also, as an act of gratitude and thank-giving for the preservation and restoration of their church, they resolved to ask them for funds wherewith to restore the tower demolished by a tornado in 1878. Dr. Miller in a very effective manner superintended this matter, proposing to raise $1300 or $1500. But such was the spirit of liberality evoked that in a very little while reliable subscriptions to the amount of $1897.50 were secured. It was a hearty and spontaneous movement and does great credit to the congregation in view of the fact that they recently paid off a remnant of old indebtedness amounting to $1200. It is expected that the tower with the bell, hallowed by sacred memories of the past, will soon stand forth in all its beautiful proportions, a cherished landmark as in former times.

Of course the people felt good and glad, as they did in days of old, because they had given liberally to beautify the house of the Lord and make the place of His feet glorious.

In the evening Rev. C. Cort, of Greencastle, Pa., preached to a very attentive audience on Mark 14: 6 and was assisted in the services by Revs. Dr. Miller and Santee.

We congratulate Bro. Kieffer and his excellent paople on the final outcome of the conflagration which came near destroying their beautiful temple. The Lord has overruled it all for good. How different the appearance on last Sunday night from what it was a few months ago when in company with the pastor and with a feeble light we examined the scene of desolation a night or two after the fire! May the future spiritual prosperity be equally marked. C.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION AT MARIETTA, PA.

The Lord's day of June 24th, was a day of rejoicing for the Reformed Church of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa. After a vacancy in the pastorate of six months, the office has again been filled by a regular incumbent. David B. Schneder, a recent graduate of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and a licentiate of Lancaster Classis, having received a call from the people to become their pastor, and having signified his willingness to accept the same, the Classis have confirmed the call and appointed a committee of ordination and installation, consisting of Revs. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, Dr. J. S. Stahr, and J. A. Peters. The service was appointed for the Lord's day above mentioned. All the members of the committee were present. The sanctuary was neatly decorated by loving hearts and willing hands with the "box and pine" and a profusion of beautiful flowers, symbolizing the fact that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." The first service of the day was conducted in the German tongue, on which occasion the Rev. Dr. Stahr preached the sermon based on the text, St. Luke 5: 1–6, from the gospel for the day.

The discourse was practical, edifying, and full of spiritual unction, and was evidently very much appreciated by the devout congregation. The ordination and installation service proper was held in the evening in the English language. Rev. Dr. Gerhart, the chairman of the committee, preached the sermon, based on Galatians, 1: 15–16, in which he discussed the theme "the best preparation for preaching the Gospel is the Gospel itself." Plain and simple in language, edifying in doctrine, and forcible in its application to the particular occasion, the discourse was received by the large congregation present with the closest attention. The ordination service was conducted by the third member of the committee, and the installation by Rev. Dr. Stahr, after which the waiting congregation came forward and welcomed Pastor Schneder with the right hand of Christian fellowship.

This closed the joyful day, and another vacant fold, by the solemn and impressive services thereof, has been supplied with a spiritual shepherd. May the Lord bless the pastorate so auspiciously begun, that both pastor and people may be steadfast, unmoveable, and always abound in the work of the Lord!

ALLENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. Walter E. Krebs, A. M., was inaugurated President of this institution on Thursday evening, the 21st of June. The ceremony took place in St. John's Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa., Revs. A. J. G. Dubbs and I. K. Loos conducting the religious service. Rev. Dr. S. G. Wagner delibered the address and propounded the questions. Prof. Krebs then read a brief inaugural, in which he presented his views on the subject of education.

The Commencement was held in the Academy of Music on Thursday morning, the 22nd of June. As on the previous evening, the Trustees, the Alumnæ, the visitors, the Faculty and the students went in procession from the College building to the Academy. The Academy was filled to its utmost capacity. There were eight graduates, each of whom read an essay, all in the following order:

The Salutatory by Miss Irene A. Lichtenwallner, "The Epistolary Art;" Miss Jennie C. Medlar, "The Golden Milestone;" Miss Libbie O. Slough, "The Purest Pearl;" Miss Mamie L. Cooper, "The Faces we meet;" Miss Fannie M. Ihrie, "Spes Anchora Vitæ est" (the Class Honor); Miss Grace E. Steckel, "The Two O's;" Miss Kate Ormrod, "Life's Masquerade;" and the Valedictory by Miss Laura M. Butz, "Embers of Yesterday."

The essays were read in a clear, deliberate, and forcible manner, so that every word of each one was heard in the remotest part of the house. The music, vocal and instrumental, interspersed between the reading of the essays, and rendered by the graduates themselves, assisted by one of the under-graduates, Miss Jessie McKeen, was enjoyed by all present. The Diplomas were presented by President Krebs. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Weiser, of Pennsburg, and closed with the Benediction by Rev. Mr. De Long, of Bellefonte.

Immediately after the Commencement exercises the Alumnæ Dinner was served in the College building. The table was loaded with the substantial and delicate viands of the season, and crowded with guests. Interesting addresses were made, in response to toasts, by his Honor, the Mayor of the city, Dr. E. G. Martin, who presided, by Revs. I. K. Loos, D. N. Dittmar, and others.

Thus auspiciously closed a most interesting and prosperous year of Allentown Female College. The patrons from abroad, who were present, expressed themselves as highly pleased with all they saw and heard. The future of the Institution is also bright and promising. A large wing to the building is to be erected this summer in order to meet the increasing wants of the College, and the Trustees are determined to do all in their power to maintain its high rank as a school for the education of yonng ladies alone.

ANNUAL MEETING OF WEST SUSQUEHANNA CLASSIS.

The West Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed Church met at Centre Hall, Centre county, Pa., on Wednesday evening, May 16th, 1883. The President, Rev. R. L Gerhart, preached the opening sermon from St. James 1–8. Rev. A. C. Whitmer was elected President of Classis for the ensuing year; Rev. Wm. A. Haas, Secretary and Treasurer, and Elder L. S. Heller, Corresponding Secretary.

Classis united in the following expressions on the death of Rev. Father Casper: Rev. A. B. Casper, the oldest member of this Classis, departed this life soon after our annual meeting in May last.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to deliver from the toils and sorrows of earth and translate to the rest and joys of heaven our beloved brother and father in the Lord. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of this faithful servant of the Lord, we humbly bow to the will of Him who called him higher.

Resolved, That we extend our tenderest sympathy to his bereaved widow and her children, and that a copy of this action be conveyed to the family by the Stated Clerk.

The pastoral relation between the Rev. I. S. Stahr and the Lock Haven charge was dissolved. Rev. Henry Keller was received from the Iowa Classis. He was then, at his own request, for reasons presented and incorporated in the minutes, permitted to devote himself to a secular calling.

Classis responded as follows to a petition with a long list of names appended from the Reformed congregation at Lewisburg:

Resolved, That, in accordance with the petition of the consistory of the Lewisburg congregation, the relation existing between this and the Dreisback congregation be dissolved, and that the Lewisburg congregation be constituted a charge by itself, and that this arrangement shall go into effect June 1st, 1883.

Resolved, That the Dreisback congregation be united with the New Berlin charge, and that this shall go into into effect as soon as this congregation has paid its indebtedness to the present pastor, Rev. R. L. Gerhart.

Resolved, That the Troxelville congregation be severed from the New Berlin charge and re-united to the Beaver Springs charge to which it formerly belonged.

Resolved, That the interests of the Beaver Springs charge be referred to the Reconstruction Committee, with instructions to investigate carefully whether it is advisable to divide said charge at present and report to this Classis as soon as they may deem it necessary.

Resolved, That our interest in the Hassinger church property be referred to a committee composed of Revs. A. C. Whitmer, T. R. Dietz and Elder Sephares Gemberling, with instructions to secure said interest to our church.

Revs. T. R. Dietz and W. A. Haas are constituted a committee to supply the Beaver Springs charge and aid the people in securing a regular pastor. The interests of the Nippenose Valley congregation and St. John's congregation in Black Deer Valley were charged upon Revs. J. S. Wagner, W. W. Clouser, and Elder L. S. Heller.

The Spring Mills case was disposed of as follows:

Resolved, That Classis appoint a committee to organize a Reformed congregation at Spring Mills in accordance with the rules and customs of the Reformed Church in the United States.

Resolved, That the congregation be attached to the Centre Hall charge. The committee to organize this congregation consists of Revs. R. L. Gerhart, J. F. De Long and W. M. Landis.

Revs. W. H. Groh, and Z. A. Yearick and Elder Henry Krumrine are to look after the interest of the Reformed church in property, in George's Valley.

Revs. J. F. De Long and A. C. Whitmer, and Elder J. G. Brown were continued a committee to complete the work of securing the *fifteen hundred dollars* which Classis pledged the St. John's congregation of Williamsport towards a house of worship.

Rev. Abraham Romich was dismissed to the Philadelphia Classis.

Missions. Revs. Prof. D. M. Wolf, and J. F. De Long were charged to go to Phillipsburg and ascertain what prospects there are of effecting the organization of a congregation there, and if they deem it expedient, make arrangements to have the people there supplied with divine services for the time by Rev. C. W. E. Siegel of Clarion Classis.

Each pastor is enjoined to present the cause of Foreign Missions to his people and lift, at least, one collection in each congregation for this purpose during the classical year.

For the furtherance of the missionary interest and liberality, Classis was divided into four missionary districts, the pastors of each district to meet once a year in each pastoral charge for the purpose of discussing missionary topics. The districts are, 1, Centre Hall, Aaronsburg, Boalsburg, and Rebersburg charges, 2, Mifflinburg, Lewisburg, White Deer and Williamsport, 3, Selinsgrove, Beaver Springs, New Berlin, and Liverpool, 4, Lock Haven, Nittany Valley and Bellefonte. The pastor of the charge first named in each district shall be the president of the district.

It was also determined, that Classis shall annually elect two of its members with their secundi who shall at the next annual meeting speak on the subject of Missions, at the meeting annually held for the purpose. Immediately after the adoption of the above, the election for speakers on Missions at our next annual meeting was held and resulted in the choice of Revs. A. C. Whitmer and W. A. Haas, *primarii*, and Revs. J. S. Wagner and Z. A. Yearick, *secundi*.

Classis has made itself responsible for $150 of the $300 appropriation to the missionary at Williamsport, the present year. This amount we will raise in addition to the amount assessed by Synod upon this Classis for missions.

Beneficiary Education.—This cause has laid a new hold upon the heart and attention of Classis. Two new beneficiary students were received under the classical fosterage. We have now four students for the ministry.

The following line to be pursued in raising a more liberal amount of benevolence money was commended to the different pastors for adoption in their charges:

1. That the different benevolent objects of the church be earnestly and prayerfully presented to the members of the church, not only by preaching one or two special sermons on the subject, but as often as the subject matter of a discourse admits of such an application; and not only to the adult members, but to the children in the Sunday-school, as well, striving to make all know and feel that almsgiving is an indispensable element in the true worship of God.

2. That there be stated times and seasons fixed, so the people may know when and how often a year, they are to bring their offerings. Among others, Harvest, Festivals, Communion seasons, Christmas, Epiphany may be suggested as very appropriate occasions for this purpose.

3. That at one or more of these services, a circular be prepared and printed, setting forth chiefly the object and duty of the occasion, supported by one or two passages of holy Scripture; put these circulars in envelopes and place one into the hands of every family, or of every individual member of the church with the request that every parent and child and member write his or her name on the blank attached to the circular and the amount of the contribution opposite the names, then place the names and money in the envelope, seal it and present it to the Lord at the altar in connection with the services at which the offerings are received.

The following expresses the temperance sentiment of this Classis:

Whereas, The almost incredible amount of $600,000,000 is annually expended in the United States for intoxicating liquors, and

Whereas, One-half the taxes levied on the people of the United States is directly chargeable to the use or abuse of alcoholic beverages; and

Whereas, The most appalling amount of crime, suffering and disgrace is caused by the liquor traffic, and

Whereas, The efforts hitherto made have failed to furnish an adequate remedy. Therefore

Resolved, That this Classis favors total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage by Constitutional amendment.

Religious Services.—Rev. J. S. Wagner preached the sermon on Thursday evening. On Friday evening a Sunday-school meeting was held. Rev. Z. A. Yearick spoke on "Sources of strength for Sunday-school workers." Rev. A. C. Whitmer opened the subject, "The relation of the Sunday-school to the work of Missions." "Sunday-school Literature," was discussed by Rev. R. L. Gerhart. On Saturday afternoon preparatory services were held and Rev. S. P. Brown preached the sermon.

A meeting in the interest of missions was observed on Saturday evening. Revs. I. S. Stahr, J. F. De Long and R. L. Gerhart delivered appriate addresses.

The communion sermon on Sunday morning was preached by Rev. W. A. Haas. In the afternoon the Sunday-school was addressed by Revs. T. R. Dietz, A. C. Whitmer and Prof. D. M. Wolf. Rev. Z. A. Yearick preached the sermon on Sunday evening.

The following delegates were elected to Synod to meet in Reading in October next:

Revs. R. L. Gerhart, Z. A. Yearick and W. M. Landis, *primarii*.

Revs. S. P. Brown, J. F. De Long and W. H. Groh, *secundi*.

Elders, J. A. Moyer, L. S. Heller and Henry Keller, *primarii*.

Elders, J. H. Keller, Sephares Gemberling and Ellis Brown, *secundi*.

Statistics:—Ministers, 17, congregations, 52, members, 4,510, unconfirmed members, 2,959, baptized, infants, 292, adults, 8, confirmed, 247, received by certificate, 97, communicants, 3 381, dismissed, 70, erasure of names, 37, deaths, 115, Sunday-schools 49, Sunday-school scholars, 3,426, students for the ministry, 4, benevolent contributions, $3,197, money spent for home purposes, $17,069.

Classis united in a hearty vote of thanks for our royal entertainment. Both the meeting of Classis and our sojourn at Centre Hall were unusually pleasant.

Classis adjourned to meet in annual session at Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., the first Wednesday in May, 1884, at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

Stated Clerk.

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF ZION'S CLASSIS.

The Classis of Zion, Synod of the Potomac, Reformed Church in the U. S., met on the 18th of May, and continued in session until the evening of the 21st.

The opening sermon was preached by the retiring President, J. O. Miller, D. D., from John 14: 21.

Rev. I. S. Weisz, D. D., was chosen treasurer; Rev. A. F. Dreisbach, cor. sec., and Rev. F. J. Sauerber was continued as stated clerk. There was no business of any special interest transacted, most of it referring to current items connected with the working of the church.

The reports of the different pastors showed a commendable state of prosperity and progress. But from the treasurer's report it would seem that a great portion of the assessments of last year, incident to the division of Old Zion's Classis into Zion's, Gettysburg and Carlisle, had not been paid. An earnest, and it is to be hoped it will prove a successful effort, is however being made to wipe out "the old debts." If this can be accomplished, the Classis can, in the future, go to work with more energy and success than in the past.

The following religious services were held in connection with the meeting of Classis: Preparatory services on Saturday afternoon—sermon by Rev. R. Rauhauser in the German language, English liturgical services, by I. S. Weisz, D. D.

Saturday evening.—Sermon by Rev. F. J. Sauerber.

Sunday morning.—Communion sermon, German language, by I. S. Weisz, D. D.; English sermon by Rev. A. F. Dreisbach.

Sunday afternoon.—Children's meeting; addressed in the German language by Rev. A. Spangler, and in the English language by Rev. F. J. Sauerber.

Sunday evening.—Missionary; addressed by Revs. J. O. Miller, D. D., F. J. Sauerber and R. Rauhauser.

During the Saturday morning's session, the Rev. J. P. Moore, Missionary-elect to Japan, addressed the Classis on the subject of Foreign Missions, after which a committee was appointed to draw up a paper touching on the matter brought before Classis by Rev. Moore. Delegates to General Synod to meet at Baltimore, May, 1884, were appointed as follows:

Ministerial—Primarii—I. S. Weisz, D. D., A. Spangler. Secundi—R. R. Smith, A. Wanner, D. D.

Lay—Primarii—Wm. Stuck, Charles Yost. Secundi—Geo. Butcher, C. A. Shultz.

The various charitable and benevolent objects of the church, such as the cause of missions, home and foreign, Orphans' Home, society for the relief of disabled ministers and their widows, Publication Board, &c., were commended to the attention of the various pastors and the different congregations of the Classis.

Shrewsbury, York county, was chosen as the place, and the first Friday after Pentecost, at 7.30 P. M., 1884, as the time of the next meeting. The different members of Classis were much pleased with the hospitality of the congregation, and passed the usual vote of thanks to pastor and people.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Synod of the United States.

St. Matthew's, Chester County, Pa.—This congregation enjoyed a most interesting communion season on Sunday, June 24. The sacrament of baptism was administered to five, and 7 young men and ladies were received into the full communion of the church. This makes a total accession of 33 during the present four years pastorate.

Philadelphia.—Rev. James Crawford, of Lancaster, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of Christ Church, Green street, in this city.

Synod of the Potomac.

Greenfield Charge.—The month of June has been an auspicious one to the members of the Greenfield charge, of which Rev. W. M. Andrews is the pastor. Two corner-stones were laid with appropriate ceremonies. On the 16th one was laid in the Switz congregation. This congregation worships on the beautiful plateau beyond the Blue Knob Mountain. The people there rejoice in the prospect of a fine country church. This church is to be dedicated in October next. On the 21st another corner-stone was laid of Grace Reformed Church at the village of Claysburg, where the pastor resides.

Revs. F. A. Rupley, J. David Miller, Isaac N. Peightel assisted on the occasion. Rev. Rupley, who, 37 years ago, laid the corner-stone of the old church, preached an appropriate and glowing sermon upon the auspicious occasion. Rev. Miller assisted him ably in the pulpit.—Rev. Peightel conducted the liturgical services at the corner-stone, the other ministers responding. Indeed it was a beautiful and entertaining service. "The Order of Worship" is a *master-piece* both in a religious and literary point of view. Rev. Peightel preached a grand sermon in the evening, his text, "Why this waste?" The audience was perfectly taken with it. It was so appropriate and timely.

This church, which is to be dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, in September next, is a model village church. It is 36 x 56 feet. From spire to end of pulpit-recess, 70 feet in length. A *bell* from McShane & Co., will peal forth notes from its tower. One of our liberal members has subscribed one thousand dollars to its erection. The people are looking forward joyfully to its completion. We need it badly, and we thank God for it.

To Him who saves us be all the praise and glory.

W. M. A.

Everett Charge.—The Bald Hill Reformed and Lutheran Church was built thirty years ago, Rev. H. Heckerman being pastor of the Ref. Congregation at that time. This Spring the church was repaired and repainted outside and inside at a cost of three hundred and fifty dollars.

The Holy Communion was administered on Sunday, June 18, to the members of Trinity Ref. Church, Everett. At that time ten persons were added to the church, 8 by confirmation, and 2 by certificate.

Clear Ridge.—Rev. D. G. Kline, of Lock Haven, Pa., has accepted a call from the Clear Ridge charge, Bedford Co., Pa., and will at an early date enter upon his labors.

Pittsburg Synod.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Grace church held her summer communion June 24th. Visiting brethren were Rev. M. F. Frank of Ohio, and Rev. P. C. Prugh of Butler. There was an addition of 8 to the membership. Rev. John H. Prugh, the pastor, sails for Europe June 27th. Some of his friends and members of his congregation are sending him abroad to spend his summer vacation.

Synod of the North-West.

Nebraska Classis.—Rev. E. Erb writes: "I have just returned from a very pleasant meeting of Nebraska Classis, which met at Sutton, this State. Two new brethren were taken into connection with Classis. Henceforth the church will have the Dakota Classis on its list of Classes. The brethren in Dakota requested to be dismissed and organize the new Classis. This request was granted.

The members of this Classis (Dakota) are nearly all Russian Germans. These people migrated to Russia during the Napoleonic troubles in Europe, and being free from military service remained scattered through southern Russia until they were there required to enter the army. Then they migrated to America. They brought with them considerable wealth, and are well fixed here. They are a double source of wealth to the great west. Their industry and economy make wealth, but the greatest part of their wealth is their honesty and piety. A more thoroughly pious people than these Russians are not found between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. To-day they point to a great revival of religion in Russia under Rev. Bonekemper, the father of the present pastor at Sutton, in power and depth akin to that under Edwards.

The Rev. Z. H. Stepler from Ohio, was with us and gave us the cheer of his countenance. We sincerely hope that the needs of the church here and the grandeur of our country will charm him, so that before very long he will make one of our number permanently.

From this western wing of the church we sent greetings in the name of the Lord Jesus, to the church East, hoping that the extremes of the church will be bound together more closely each year by young and earnest men (older ones are not at a discount) coming to our help each year.

General News.

Home.

The small-pox has broken out among the Indians in Arizona.

The Hessian fly is said to be destroying the wheat crop in Berks county.

Valentine's statue of General Robt. E. Lee, was unveiled with fitting ceremonies at Lexington, Va., last week.

It is likely that the war on the trade dollar by merchants and business men, will compel the government to retire it.

Yale has had a row on the college green. It has been blamed on the graduates over whom the authorities have no control.

Rev. Lucius C. Matlack, D. D., a prominent member of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Cambridge, Md., at midnight on the 23d ult., of heart disease.

The obsequies of the late Archbishop Wood were marked with great pomp on Tuesday last. The body clothed in full canonical vestments was borne on a couch under a purple canopy around the square in which the Cathedral is situated, after which it was deposited in a crypt beneath the altar.

Helena, Mont., June 26.—A special despatch from Missoula says:—At 6 30 P. M., on Saturday a Northern Pacific gravel train with about 100 Chinamen on board ran into a wood train at the Heron siding in Stanley, killing eighteen Chinamen and wounding about twenty-five others. The engineer of the gravel train was killed and the fireman badly hurt. Nobody on the wood train was injured.

The trustees of Princeton College have refused to accept Dr. McCosh's resignation of the presidency, but have appointed Dr. Murray, Dean of the Faculty, to relieve him of the discipline of the institution. Dr. McCosh made the announcement in his annual report that he has the promise of $150,000 from Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, and that the trustees of the late Frederick Marquand have given $60,000 to endow the School of Art.

The floods reported last week have been very destructive. In the valley of the Mississippi the bottom lands have been submerged, thousands of acres of growing crops have been destroyed and millions of feet of lumber and other property swept away. For fifty miles opposite St. Louis, everything was inundated. The pretty town of Brooklyn has been utterly deserted, the river current surging through it at the rate of four miles per hour. There is boating from Venice to Mitchell. Of course thousands of people are homeless. At East Carondelet, six miles below St. Louis, fully three-fourths of the families are crowded into a few school-houses and residences on the ridges. The Chicago and Alton railroad track has been greatly damaged.

In the East the storms and high waters have caused great damage. On the 27th inst., twenty-three collieries were flooded and trains delayed in Schuylkill county. At Wilkesbarre, the locations, honey-combed by previous freshets and sinkings of mines, were inundated, and one building disappeared from sight as if swallowed up by the earth. It went down with its contents to a depth of 75 feet.

In Lancaster county the storm has proved disastrous to the growing crops. Traffic on the Quarryville Road was suspended and travel seriously delayed on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central.

The rains in the vicinity of Easton were very heavy, and the storm on the 27th ult. was terrific. There was a land-slide on the Easton and Amboy Road, and the tracks of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road were washed away above the Easton depot. The Delaware and Belvidere Road was covered with water. The fields are badly washed. The Delaware was higher at Trenton on the 29th ult. than it has been for years.

A terrible accident occurred on the Rochester and Pittsburg railroad near Rasselas station, on Sunday morning. A heavy coal train with a car containing sixteen passengers parted and the released car rushed down a grade into a train that was following. The passenger coach struck the engine of train No. 2. The engine was wrecked and the passenger car torn to pieces, and the coal cars piled upon each other. Six people were killed and twelve wounded.

Foreign.

Queen Victoria's health is said to be much improved.

Germany has suggested the mediation of Russia in the difficulty between France and China.

The cholera has broken out in Egypt. In Damietta there were 107 deaths on the 29th of June.

London, June 25.—Intelligence of a frightful calamity at a place of amusement in the town of Dervio, on the shore of Lake Como, has just been received here.

Dublin, June 25.—A terrible affray occurred at Currah last evening between a party of County Mayo militia and some English soldiers. Five of the participants were killed.

The advices of the disaster state that while a performance was in progress at a puppet theatre there, the structure took fire and was entirely destroyed. Forty-seven persons lost their lives and twelve others were injured.

London, June 26.—Intelligence has been received from Sierra Leone that the recent British operations against Chief Gbpowe were attended with great atrocities on the part of the native allies, who butchered and mutilated all the males taken prisoners. The allies lost over 100 men killed during the attack upon the main fort, which was captured. Eighty two of the enemy were killed by a single shell.

ORPHANS' HOME ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of Bethany Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf will be held on July 26th, 1883. The Board of Managers will meet on July 25th, in annual session.

D. B. Albright,
Superintendent.

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Frequent inquiries being made as to the issuing of the above work, as a companion to the words of the "Hymns for the Reformed Church," we take this occasion to say, in a public way, that the committee having the work of selecting Music for the above-named book is making good progress, and expects in a short time to place in our hands the work completed. As soon as it does so, we shall at once proceed to have it stereotyped, and as soon as possible have the book ready for sale. We hope to be able to distribute it before the meeting of the several Synods, next fall. Due notice, however, will be given, so that parties desiring copies of it can obtain them as soon as they are ready.

Chas. G. Fisher,
April 10, 1883. Supt. Ref. Ch. Pub. Bd.

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Miscellaneous.

FORECAST.

John B. Tabb.

All night a rose, with budding warmth aglow,
Above a sleeper's dreamful visage hung,
Pale with intenser passion than the tongue
Of man is tuned to utter. Breathing low,
The night winds, fledged with odor, to and fro
Went wandering the languid leaves among;
While darkling woke a mocking-bird, and sung
All echoes that the noonday warblers know.

The dream, the song, the odor, each in one
Upbreathing as a starry vapor spread,
And from the golden minarets of morn,
Far heralding the unawakened sun,
A rapture as of poesy outshed
Upon the spirit of a babe unborn.

—*American.*

Selections.

Let all seen enjoyments lead to the unseen fountain from whence they flow.—*Halyburton.*

God writes the Gospel, not in the Bible alone, but on trees and flowers, on the clouds and stars. —*Luther.*

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, but we can yield to them in such a way as to be greater than if we could.—*Hannah More.*

The serene, silent beauty of a holy life is the most powerful influence in the world, next to the might of the Spirit of God.—*Spurgeon.*

What science calls the uniformity of nature, faith accepts as the fidelity of God. It is a wonderful sermon that science is all the while preaching to us from the text, "God is faithful." —*J. Martineau.*

I know not the way I am going,
But well do I know my guide!
With a child like trust I give my hand,
To the mighty Friend at my side.
The only thing that I say to Him
—As He takes it, is "Hold it fast,
Suffer me not to lose my way,
And bring me home at last."

It is the order of God's providence that the growth of the Christ within us shall be just in proportion to the decay of the Adam. And this evidence of our immortality, blessed be God, is perpetually and not uncommonly before us. It is no strange or unknown thing to see the spirit repining in each in proportion to the decay of the body.—*F. W. Robertson.*

Science and Art.

A German peasant recently found in a field a pot which contained 1,005 gold coins of the fourteenth century. They represented the German, Venetian, and Florentine coins of the period, and they were purchased for the Numismatic Museum at Mainz.

A piece of silver, having on one side a portrait of Attila, the Scourge of God, with the inscription "Attila Rex," and on the other the outlines of a fortified place, and the word "Aqueilija" has been found at Brunn, in Moravia, and is about 1,400 years old.

The Cathedral of Berne is said to be richer in archæological treasures than any Protestant church in Christendom, not excepting Canterbury Cathedral. Their money value would not be less than $800,000. They have undergone recent examination, and cases have been found which had not been opened since the Reformation.

The French gun factory at Fives, near Lille, has just finished a cannon which presents some peculiarities of proportion and shape, but whose chief novelty is a compact wrapping of fine wire wound around it as tightly as possible by an engine constructed for the purpose. Preliminary tests have shown that the resisting strength of the gun metal is more largely increased by this device than it could be from an equal weight of similar metal cast with the tube itself; but whether or not the wire will stand the strain of continued use can only be decided by the severer tests which are now about to be applied.

Professor Jeffries, the expert in color blindness, says that the colors commonly used for railroad and steamboat signals—red and green—are the ones that color-blind people cannot distinguish. The deeper the shade, the more these colors are assimilated to grey. From tests on the eyes of 30,000 men, he finds that 4 per cent. are color blind, while in women the ratio is only one-quarter of 1 per cent. This ratio is maintained in all nations. Color blindness is incurable. People affected by it recognize yellow and blue readily, but in red and green can only distinguish different degrees of light. Color blindness is hereditary to this extent—that the children of the daughters of color-blind people will be affected but not the immediate descendants.

Personal.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is reported to be the second largest United States bondholder. She has $30,000,000 invested.

Paul Du Chaillu bronzes with age instead of growing grey and wrinkled. He is as active and wiry as he was twenty-five years ago.

The Duc de Morny's definition of a polite man is hard to realize. "A polite man," said he, "is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them."

Ferdinand Schumacher, the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of Ohio, is the famous Oatmeal King of Akron. He not only refrains from the use of liquor and tobacco himself, but he compels his employees, when about the mills, to do the same.

Two or three years before his decease the late Bishop Peck gave into the hands of his nephew, the Rev. George W. Peck, LL. D, pastor of the Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church, Buffalo, N. Y., a large number of documents relating to the history of his own life and times. In accordance with the Bishop's request, Dr. Peck has now undertaken the preparation of his biography.

Bishop Colenso, whose death was announced last week, is described as elephantine in appearance, almost seven feet high and of massive frame. He wore a wide-brimmed stovepipe beaver hat of the old-fashioned cut and a long coat of thin black material. He was regarded with awe and reverence by the natives, who saluted him as supreme or great chief. One of his daughters acted as his amanuensis, and Kaffirs were his printers.

Items of Interest.

The Prohibitionists will probably control the Republican State Convention in Iowa. The choice of delegates has proceeded far enough to make this result evident.

Brown University can claim something for its Alumni on the score of longevity. Twenty-six of its graduates have died during the year just closed, and their average age was very nearly sixty-two years. Six were eighty years old and five others over seventy.

It has been found that worm-eaten and partly decayed logs make the best sounding-boards for pianos, and within a few years piano firms have sent agents through Connecticut to find fallen and partly decayed chestnut logs, and such timber has been sold at good prices after the owners had considered it entirely useless.

A New Haven physician travelling last season in Germany was so much taken with a diminutive clock exhibited in a window, that he bought it to take home as a curiosity. His surprise may be imagined when upon opening it to wind it he found the imprint of the Company, whose manufactory was within half a dozen blocks of his own home at New Haven.

Miss Jenny Marks, of Baltimore, won a sewing-machine by making a guess at the number of pills in a bottle in a window. There were 25,100 pills in the bottle, and she guessed 25,190. There were over 5,000 guesses, and the worst one was a guess of 9,000,000. The man who guessed that was one of those fellows who get their education by reading gas-meters.

The housekeeper who asks for white veal encourages lawbreaking and buys poor meat. The whiteness is due simply to the loss of blood, the animal having been bled twenty-four hours before it was slaughtered. The farmers do the bleeding, because the meat then fetches a better price; and the people, who have a foolish fancy that white veal is the best, are in a way responsible for the brutal process creating it.

The Soldiers' Home estate at Washington covers 502 acres. There are 590 inmates, with 150 out pensioners, who get $8 a month. The revenue is about $160,000 a year, derived in part from $100,000 levied by General Scott on the city of Mexico for having permitted guerrillas to fire on American troops, and from a fee of 12½ cents a month deducted from the pay of all soldiers in the army.

An exercise in the art of besieging and defending a fortress will be held next autumn at Coblentz, beginning on October 1 and continuing 14 days. The object will be to illustrate by practice all the manœuvres and methods which might come into operation during a similar undertaking in actual war. A large number of the most conspicuous officers in the German army have already been assigned to this novel and instructive exercise.

The examinations for the L. L. A. degree granted to women by the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, appear to be prospering. There were as many as 440 candidates this year. The standard of attainment, both in the pass and the honors examinations, is the same as that required for the M. A. degree. Any candidate who passes in five subjects (one of them a language), or who gains honors in one subject and passes in other three (one of the four being a language), receives the title of L. L. A. In 1877 there were nine candidates, of whom three received the diploma of L. L. A. This year 76 such diplomas were awarded.

The National Educational Assembly, the session of which attracted general attention last summer, will convene again at Ocean Grove on August 9, and continue its session to and including the 12th. The conductor will be the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, of New Orleans. It is announced that Governor Pattison will preside at the first session, when the United States Commissioner of Education, General John Eaton, will make an address. Among the subjects of discussion will be National Aid to Common Schools, the Negro in America, the Mormon Question, the Indian Question, Education in the South, Religion in the Schools, etc. Among the speakers will be Bishops Simpson, Warren, Wiley, Tuttle, Whipple and Coxe.

It is a fact not commonly known even among lace dealers that very little of the article known as Valenciennes is made in that far-famed locality. It is difficult work, requires a long apprenticeship, absorbs all the maker's time, and is so inadequately remunerated that labor seeks other fields. As it takes several months, and sometimes even a year, to make a coupon three yards in length, and as it is impossible for the operative to remain so long a time without compensation, it is customary to pay by bandes, there being three bandes in a yard, and twelve in a coupon—the result of this being that the material is furnished and almost the whole amount due the maker paid out a long time before the completion of the work. What is known as Valenciennes lace is, in fact, made extensively at Ypres, Courtray, Ghent, Bruges, and in almost all parts of Flanders; and in the production of one coupon of the fabric rarely less than 400 spindles and 1,500 pins are employed.

At a Chicago railroad station, on the arrival of a train, thirteen kisses were measured as to duration from the instant of contact to that of culmination. Two of these were so instantaneous that, the observers noted them at a hundredth part of a second, and four more were rather guessed than actually timed at a fiftieth. All these were between women. The next group of five kisses were recorded at a twentieth. The couples were divided as to sex, but were made up of persons whose ties were presumably those of consanguinity. Then came a full half-minute kiss—that of a little girl and a man, who was doubtless her father. The longest of the thirteen was over a minute, according to the time-keeper, but the record was questioned, on the ground that there was a succession of kisses instead of a continuous conjunction of the lips. This couple was composed either of young married folks or of sweethearts who felt sure that they were among total strangers. There was no hurry or reserve about their greeting.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says of the presents given to Mlle. Rothschild on the occasion of her marriage to M. Ephruss the other day:—"The enormous value of the display absolutely precluded the very affectation of indifference. There was a certain parure of rubies given by Baron Alphonse to his daughter which he has been collecting in his spare moments any time these dozen years past. They were simply the finest robes to be had for money in the public or the private market of the period. The bridegroom gave a foolish trifle in sapphires almost of equal value, and a book of devotion from which no one could read vows of poverty without a strong effort of the will, with a quantity of Venice point to wrap them in worth almost as much as all the rest put together. The dowager Baroness, the grandmother of the bride, gave a diadem of diamonds, the Baroness Lionel of London, gave another; the Marquis de Gallifet, Lady Lonsdale, the Chevalier Nigra, and the Baron Hosinguer, were only less magnificent."

Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, the leading olive grower of California, says that he has trees eight years old that have produced 2,000 gallons of olives to the acre. This would be equivalent to 250 gallons of oil to the acre, and the oil finds a ready market at $5 a gallon. The yield of one acre would thus be $1,250, which for a 100-acre ranch would be a pretty fair income. But these figures are not represented to apply to any except the very choicest trees and an uncommonly good year. But even computing the profits of olive culture at as low a figure as one-tenth, a twenty-acre ranch would support a family very comfortably after six or seven years of waiting. One of the great advantages of olive culture is the fact that irrigation is not needed. In a climate where there is often such a scarcity of rain as in California, this is a matter of much importance. The olive tree often grows very old. There are trees in Asia Minor that are known to be over 1,200 years old, and are still in full bearing. In considering the profits of fruit culture, however, the dangers of insect pests, disease, and overproduction must be kept in mind; and these are usually passed by without mention in the glowing descriptions of southern California.

The amount of money invested in and spent for flowers in London is something marvelous. Fashion loves flowers, or pretends to, and is willing to pay for them. One florist says:—"The best business comes from the wealthy, who give orders to furnish flowers and decorations for such an evening at such a price, and do not concern themselves with details. The flowers for a dinner party of fifty covers can easily be made to cost from £100 to £200, and I have had one dinner this winter for which my bill was £300. That, of course, included the decoration of the dining-room after special designs, which were first prepared in color, showing the masses of foliage, the palms, and the beds of flowers in different parts of the room. When you consider that hybrid roses, of which there are seven different varieties, cost 2s. 6d. apiece, and that a hundred of them can be crowded into a vase on a mantel-piece, you see how the money goes. Marechal Niel and Jacqueminot roses are worth now 1s. each, but there is little foliage with them, whereas a hybrid rose with its stem and leaves is quite a bouquet in itself. Besides decorating the supper-table and rooms for balls we frequently have to make up favors for a wedding, and these are often made to cost from 2s. to 5s. apiece. The intention is generally to combine in a favor a few beautiful flowers, and something that will remain as a memento of the occasion; so the holder is of silver or porcelain, or a basket of value is used. A few nights ago the baskets were Leghorn hats, which will doubtless be trimmed and worn this summer."

Farm and Garden.

Alum dissolved in water is reported to be a cure for chicken cholera, by a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*. Wet their ground feed with it also. The value of this remedy is easily proved.

Mr. J. N. Dixon, orchardist, Illinois, uses arsenic for canker worms on his apple trees. He boils the poison in the proportion of one pound to ten gallons of water. When cool he adds two gallons more for each gallon of the arsenicated water, and applies to the trees with a force pump. One dose is enough.

A remedy for a good many troubles with fruit trees would be to enrich the soil. A tree that gets all it needs from the soil will usually show good health and vigor, and in this condition it is, as well as men and animals, better able to withstand disease or accidents than if subsisting on a half starved diet.

Eggs fail to hatch oftener than otherwise, perhaps, from want of proper impregnation. Another cause is bad care in the house, and bad care, or no care (which is much the same) after placing under the hen. The only remedy for the first trouble is to have the right number of good roosters. Too many are worse than too few. Lice and want of sufficient moisture cause much of the trouble when incubation is attempted.

Henry Stewart advises that dry cows near calving time should not be fed any grain, on the ground that cows are naturally grass or hay feeding animals. The advice is probably good, and particularly on the principle that he refers to, viz.: that "it is better to be safe than sorry." But we notice that when Mr. Stewart discusses poultry raising he scoffs at Nature, and says "this old dame's work is the poorest kind of blunders," and that "it is man's business to improve on Nature," &c., &c. How much hay does a cow get in a state of nature? She can possibly steal grain somewhere, if she ventures near a civilized settlement, but not much hay. It is natural to go slow when one reaches a critical or dangerous spot in the road, and that is reason enough for no high feeding at calving time; but the fact is that a cow accustomed to good treatment all the time, well fed and never starved, will not crave much food at calving time; Nature dictates a rest in her appetite, and hence Nature isn't as big a blunderer as might be supposed from Mr. Stewart's remark about chicken raising.

Fruit trees infested by insect enemies are sometimes benefited by ant hills near them. Mr. Meech, of Vineland, N. J., who has been very successful in quince growing, regards them as very efficient aids to success with quinces. The editor of the *New England Farmer* thinks that ants sometimes stand to other insects in the relation of herdsmen to cattle, and breed them for their own uses, one of which is to suck their juices. At any rate it is not a safe plan to purposely destroy an ant hill unless you know its occupants are doing harm. If one hasn't time to study their habits personally, let him study the authorities on ants and other insects.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this seed is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, can be grown in fence corners or other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.—*Iowa Homestead.*

A WORD TO HIRED HANDS.—When working for a man, do as near as you can the way you are told to do. If not told at all, use your judgment, and do the best you can. When plowing, and you stop the team to blow a little, take notice whether the mane has not worked back under the collar to make a sore. See that both gears are even and pull alike on both shoulders, and that the singletree does not strike his heels in walking. Some will say: "Any fool knows how to do this." It is true he ought to; but a great many don't see to it. Some will say, if asked about it at the time: "Let him go; he is not my horse, or he is of no account, any way." This is no difference; he has feeling as well as any animal.

THE PULSE OF ANIMALS.—In horses the pulse at rest beats forty times, in an ox from fifty to fifty-five, and in sheep and pigs about seventy to eighty beats per minute. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone, for instance. It is generally examined in the horse on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib, and in sheep by placing the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. Any material variation of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered a sign of disease. If rapid, hard, and full, it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small, and weak, low fever, loss of blood, or weakness. If slow, the probabilities point to brain disease, and if irregular, to heart troubles. This is one of the principal and sure tests of the health of an animal.

Books and Periodicals.

PRIMER OF POLITENESS: a Help to School and Home Government. By Alex. M. Gow, A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pp. 216. Cloth. Limp.

This does not profess to be a regular treatise on Politeness, but it contains a great many suggestions. There are regular questions upon the topics, and the book may be used with advantage in schools. Sometimes a hint in regard to a principle or habit is all that is necessary.

THE SPOOPENDYKE PAPERS, by Stanley Hunter. New York: John W. Lovell Company, 14 and 16 Vesey street. Paper. Pp. 162. Price 20c.

An amusing book that will help a dyspeptic preacher to a good laugh.

TOBACCO: its Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Effects on the Human System, by Dr. William A. Alcott; with notes and additions by Nelson Sizer, author of "Forty Years in Phrenology," "How to Teach," "Choice of Pursuits," etc. 16mo. 150 pp. Paper. Price 25 cents. New York: Fowler & Wells, Publishers, 753 Broadway.

Dr. Alcott's work on the use of tobacco, published many years ago, has been widely read, and in the new edition Mr. Sizer has added a sufficient amount of matter to nearly double the size of the book, and has brought the information and the facts bearing on the subject down to the present time. It shows the bad effects of the weed, and professes to teach men how to give it up.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for July is published as a midsummer number, and the table of contents is a highly attractive one, including many contributions that are not only seasonable but worthy of special attention. Thus "Alpine Dairies," an illustrated paper, by S. H. M. Byers, United States Consul at Zurich, besides a delightful picture of pastoral life in the grandest of mountain scenery, gives a full account of the methods and processes by which cheese-making has been brought to full perfection in Switzerland. Another article bearing specifically on agricultural questions, but full of interest in regard to the general development of the country, is one on "British Land-Owners and American Competitors." The author, Arthur Granville Bradley, is the son of the Dean of Westminster, but has resided for several years in Virginia. In an interesting article on "New York Clubs," C. B. Todd sketches the history and characteristic features of the principal institutions of the kind, from the "Union" and the "Century" down to the newly-formed "Authors' Club." "My Asylum Life," by a Physician, is a curious revelation of the writer's experiences while the victim of singular hallucinations, with a fair and temperate description of the defects of our insane asylums. Dr. C. J. Stille, late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, describes the condition of "Women in Ancient Greece and Rome, with reference to the much debated subject of female education. "Reminiscences of the Gettysburg Battle," by a Company Officer, is one of those simple narratives, of which we have had too few, that give more vivid glimpses of the scenes and incidents of the civil war than it is possible to obtain from strategical descriptions and historical accounts.

"Moonshine and Marguerites," an illustrated story in five chapters, by the author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," etc., will be one of the chief attractions of this number to a host of readers. Miss Tincker's serial, "The Jewel in the Lotos," maintains its high interest and the qualities in which it is not surpassed by any recent work of fiction. "A Good Fellow," by W. O. Bates, is a well-written and pathetic story, and "Solon's Mother" is a capital bit of character-drawing. Among the poems in the number, "Love Has Deceived Me," by Stuart Sterne, exhibits remarkable talent. The "Monthly Gossip" contains, among other short papers, some interesting recollections of John Howard Payne, with extracts from his unpublished letters. It is safe to predict an extensive circulation for this number, in anticipation of which a large extra edition has been printed.

ST. NICHOLAS for July will be a memorable number on account of a carefully written and wonderfully illustrated article on the "Brooklyn Bridge." Charles Barnard, who is equally well-known as a writer on scientific subjects, and as a story-teller for children, and who has watched the growth of the marvelous structure from its beginning, and photographed it from every possible point of view, furnishes the text, and the pictures are by G. W. Edwards and W. Taber. The diagrams are numerous and the descriptions are accurate and popular. The frontispiece, "The Lifting of the Fog," is by Edwards, and shows the great bridge dimly seen through the rifts of the mist.

Sophie Swett opens the number with a characteristically amusing story of "How Johnnie's Men Struck Work," and George Enos Throop contributes "A Story of a Brave Girl," a Revolutionary tale of the old Schuyler mansion in Albany. It is to be expected that a great many boys will be making catamarans this summer, after reading W. L. Alden's descriptive paper; while for those less actively inclined is the article on "Brass-work," by Charles G. Leland, the originator of industrial art schools in America. Silk-culture also receives attention with an account of some bright girls' successes.

There is an interesting paper by H. H. Ballard on the last convention of the National Amateur Press Association, and a description of methods employed by the Amateur journalists in their political campaigns.

J. T. Trowbridge tells how the Tinkhams outwitted their persecutors, Maurice Thompson finishes "The Story of Robin Hood," Edward S. Ellis continues "Swept Away," and there is another "Drummer-boy" paper.

An interesting feature of the number is the appearance of the prize compositions on "Robert Burns," and "A Shark in Sight," with the long Roll of Honor of those whose essays were almost, but not quite so good. And there is much beside in the magazine that is timely, entertaining, and amusing.

The July WIDE AWAKE is welcome with its two seasonable stories: "How They Celebrated," by Ada Carleton Stoddard, a story of boys in whom was the self-control which makes good soldiers; and "A Hero," by Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey, another story of a young lad's courage and self-discipline. The remainder of the story-space is given up to long and delightful chapters of the three serials: "Cacique John," by Fred A. Ober; "On Indiana Roads," by Mrs. Catherwood; and "More Than They Bargained For," by Charles R. Talbot; and as interesting as a story is Miss Harris' long article, "A Day with Rags, Tatters & Co." This is a description of the processes at a romantic old paper-mill at Franklin, N. H., and is accompanied by twenty-four drawings made at the mill, by W. P. Bodfish, who is also furnishing the graphic Picture Serial, "Through Spain on Donkey-Back," three pages of which appear in this number. Another feature of interest to everybody, in this issue, is a portrait of Kate Greenaway, the world-famous London artist, accompanied by a glimpse of her methods of studio-work, from the pen of Margaret Sidney. Mrs. Diaz's John Spicer Lecture is upon "Fourth of July." Marion Harland's Cookery Lesson is excellent, and the Next Neighbor's talk to Anna Maria upon "Keeping the House Cool" is invaluable, and the "Pleasant Author," this time, is Dinah Muloch Craik. The number, as usual, is strong in poems, most of them charmingly illustrated; among them "Beatrice," by Celia Thaxter; "The Long White Seam," by Jean Ingelow; "Teddy, the Teaser"; a rollicking Velocipede story by M. E. B. (Mary E. Blake.) Only $2.50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. June 30, 1883. Contents: James Clerk Maxwell, London Quarterly Review; The Wizard's Son, part IX, Macmillan's Magazine; Cairo: the Old in the New, Contemporary Review; Katty the Flash, and Mr. Gladstone's Early Politics, Temple Bar; Trades'-Guilds of Constantinople, part II, All the Year Round; George Eliot, Athenæum; and choice selections of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 00 monthlies or weeklies with the LIVING AGE for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

At Everett, Pa., by Rev. Wm. I. Stewart, on June 6, 1883, Mr. Ealy E. Bowen to Miss Mary A. Barnes, of Everett, Pa.

On June 19, by Rev. C. Cort, assisted by Rev. A. E. Truxal, at Irwin, Pa., Mr. John M. Clifford to Miss Cornelia F. Cort, daughter of Abner Cort.

At the home of the bride's parents, Emlenton, Pa., June 20, 1883, by Rev. R. C. Bowling, Mr. William B. Hill, of Butler, Pa., to Miss Mary M. Allebach, of Emlenton, Pa.

On June 24, at the home of the bride, near County Line, Rockingham county, Va., by Rev. G. A. Whitmore, Mr. Samuel P. Moore to Miss Sarah A. Orebaugh.

At the residence of the bride, 209 E. Pratt street, June 20, 1883, by Rev. J. T. Rossiter, George Coburn, to Miss Virginia Q. Allison, both of Baltimore, Md.

By Rev. J. T. Rossiter, at 208 N. Calvert street, June 25, 1883, Louis Clauss, of Paris, France, to Dora V. Gaehle, of Baltimore, Md.

Obituaries.

DIED.—In East Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on June 18th, Elder Jonas Ulshaffer, aged 64 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Father Ulshaffer was born in Union township, Schuylkill county, in the year 1818, lived and died in the same, and now his remains lie buried in St. Paul's union cemetery, near the church where he was baptized, confirmed, served as deacon and elder. He was a faithful member of the Church, a good man, kind father, and loving husband. He leaves an aged companion, six children and twenty-five grandchildren, with a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss. On the 22d inst. we laid him in his grave in the above-mentioned cemetery. The funeral sermon was preached by his pastor. W. B. S.

DIED.—At the home of her son, Mr. Daniel Keller, in Canoe Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., February 23, 1883, Mrs. Sarah Keller, aged 83 years and 7 months.

Mrs. Keller's maiden name was Meyers. She united with the Reformed Church, through the rite of confirmation, administered by Rev. J. D. Aurandt in the Water Street Church, A. D. 1820. In 1821 she was united in holy matrimony, by the same venerated shepherd, to Jacob Keller, Esq., who died in 1876. Her married life was one of prosperity, love and peace. She loved with an undying love the Church of Christ, and throughout her whole life, until age and sickness prevented, was a constant attendant upon the worship of the sanctuary.

Her home life was precious. Her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Aurandt, who tenderly cared for her mother through many years until death, informed the writer that since her earliest remembrance her mother regularly searched the Scriptures, and often in the midst of household toil and in the hours of rest sang the songs of Zion. The same authority says she never knew her mother to leave her room in the morning after rising without first kneeling in devout prayer to her God. Her home was in the days now long past a favorite resort of the ministers of the Lord who, wearied with long rides and excessive toil, sought her home, and those like it, as a haven of rest. Only two or three of these precious old mothers remain in the Water Street charge. Her family consisted of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Nearly five years ago Mrs. Keller was stricken with paralysis, and from that time until her death she was little more than the wreck of her former self.

A little gleam of almost full consciousness seemed to break as the light of heaven upon her soul a few hours before her departure. Her face wore its old-time sweet smile; she repeated the Lord's Prayer, sang part of the hymn she always loved,

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died."

Calmly and sweetly she passed from earth to heaven.

In the absence of her pastor, Rev. J. S. Barr, of the Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, conducted the funeral services, preaching an appropriate and comforting sermon. M.

Acknowledgments.

Bethany Orphans' Home.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Miss Sue Groh, Schaefferstown, Lebanon county, Pa, $1 00. George Wagner, Bath, Pa, 1 00. Miss Barnet, Hanover, 1 00. Mrs Elizabeth Rebaugh, Harrisburg, Pa, 50 00.

D. B. ALBRIGHT,
Superintendent.

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, will meet next year at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., of this city, pastor of the church of the Holy Communion, has accepted an invitation to deliver a memorial oration on Martin Luther, on the 400th anniversary of the great Reformer's birth, to be celebrated in New York, on the 10th of next November.

The marble spire to be erected on Grace Church, New York, will cost $60,000, will weigh 600 tons, and will rise 219 feet from the street. The cross by which it will be surmounted will be made of copper and glass, and when illuminated will be seen far up and down Broadway.

Bishop Whipple, in his address to the Convention of Virginia, states that during the year 832 whites and 40 colored persons were confirmed. Nine churches were consecrated. The present number of ministers is 144, of whom three are colored. The Bishop cautioned the Council against innovations in worship.

The Boston Theological Library has property valued at $53,636.05, and its books number more than 13,000 volumes. The Rev. Dr. Burroughs and Bishop Eastburn were largely concerned in its foundation. It is, however, unsectarian in character, and its object is to assist by the use of its books clergymen, students, and readers in theological literature. The books can be carried home even to remote towns.

Nearly two hundred of the members of St. Francis' and St. John's Roman Catholic churches, in Cincinnati, have suddenly developed into Spiritualists. Their action was severely denounced from the pulpits of both of these churches, and active efforts were made to persuade them to avoid the influence of the mediums. Families have been divided, and the region in the vicinity of the churches named is much wrought up over the matter.

It is understood that the late Dr. Eliphalet Clark, of Deering, Maine, has bequeathed about $100,000 for educational and benevolent purposes. He bequeaths $50,000 to the Methodist Seminary at Kents' Hill, the interest to be applied to the school, on condition "that if any member of the faculty or any teacher for any given year shall use tobacco in any form the interest on the fund for that year shall be added to the fund itself." Several valuable lots of land in Deering are given to found a medical college.

The Boston *Pilot* says there are over 151,000 Catholic Indians in the United States, distributed throughout the following States and Territories:—In the State of Maine, 1,400; in New York, 900; in Michigan, 4,000; in Wisconsin, 1,480; in Minnesota, 10 800; in Dakotah, 2,000; in Kansas, 2,800; in Montana, 7,829; in the Indian Territory, nearly 100,000; in Arizona, 1,500; in Idaho, 700; in Washington Territory, more than 10,000; in Oregon, 1,600; in California, more than 6,000. The same authority states that more than 100,000 of the negroes of the United States are Catholics.

A ministerial association of the City of St. Joseph, Mo., met a few days ago and passed the following resolution:—"We, the ministerial association of St. Joseph, do earnestly urge the people of this city and surrounding country to found and endow an institution of learning, undenominational in its character, based upon Bible religion and morality and controlled jointly by the Protestant denominations of St. Joseph by means of a board of curators which they shall appoint; provided that no one of said denominations shall at any time have more than 40 per cent. of the membership of said board of curators."

Abroad.

The Czar has conferred decorations on all the members of the Papal Mission who went to Moscow to represent the Holy See at the Coronation.

"Entire Baptist churches are being gobbled up by the Mormons in Sweden," so says the Rev. Mr. Liljirath, a Baptist missionary in that country.

The Cologne Singing Society, 100 strong has gone to London. One-half of their receipts will be devoted to the building of an Anglican church at Cologne.

The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which has been reporting a decline in numbers for several years, will this year be able to report a large increase. The net gain is between 1,700 and 1,800. This gives the denomination the largest membership it ever had.

Bishop Keane (R. C.,) of Richmond, Va., who has been visiting Palestine, has shipped from that country a corner-stone for the new cathedral that is to be built in Richmond. The stone is twenty by fifteen inches in size, and was cut from the Rock of the Garden of Gethsemane, on the Mount of Olives.

There are about 10,000 native Protestants in Italy exclusive of the Waldenses inhabiting the valleys, who number 22,000; and of these 10,000, 3,421 are members of the Waldensian churches. The Free Church has 1,750, the Wesleyans 1,451, the Methodists, 707, the Baptists 593, and the remainder is divided between several independent churches. But what proves the great superiority of the Waldensian preaching and system is the rate of increase, which during the past five years has nearly alone equalled that of all the other denominations united.

The protest recently sent by the Pope to President Grevy in regard to Church matters in France is couched in an amicable though firm tone. His Holiness points out the painful position of the Church in France because of the policy of the Republic during the last few years. He says laws hostile to the Church are now being prepared. He hopes that the pacific assurances given by France at various times really signify a desire to avoid a painful conflict which would be equally disastrous to both Church and State. He requests President Grevy to use his high influence to prevent such a conflict.

In many English churches on the Sunday of coronation, the Russian national hymn was played as a voluntary, and in some few special prayers were offered for the Emperor and Empress of Russia. It is understood that great efforts are about to be made by those members of the English Church who desire more inter-communion with the Eastern Church to bring about that result. By the exertions of the Bishops of Lincoln and Gibraltar a great deal more has been already effected in that direction than the general public—who are supremely ignorant as to the Greek Church—are aware of.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Manning to the clergy and laity of Westminster, was read in the churches and chapels of the diocese recently. Referring to recent events Cardinal Manning says:—"No civil order in the world ever sank so low as the Christian world is sinking now, and will be sunk, if the name of God be erased from its public laws. You have lately asked of those who make our laws that none should legislate for us except those who believe that there is a divine Law-giver, whose law is supreme. But it seems as if we were being carried down a stream against which we cannot prevail, and from which there is no escape; as if in a little while the public life and laws of the world will be no longer Catholic or Christian, nor based upon a belief in God."

Our advice to consumers of Ivory Soap is, buy a dozen cakes at a time, take off the wrappers, and stand each cake on end in a dry place, for unlike many other soaps, the Ivory improves by age. Test this advice and you will find the twelve cakes will last as long as thirteen cakes bought singly. This advice may appear to you as being given against our own interests; on the contrary, our interest and desire is, that the patrons of Ivory Soap shall find it the most desirable and economical soap they can use. Respectfully,

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To speak with our rural friends through the out-of-town press is too slow to tell our daily story. We can only give general facts here, and claim a visit to Oak Hall for details. Of this be certain:—Oak Hall will always give the best bargain. The best service at the least cost is our purpose, regardless of profit and loss.

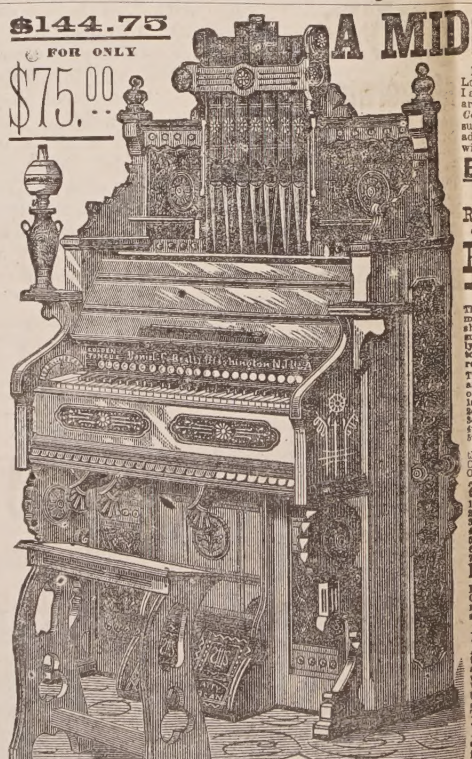
To-day the popular bargains are Men's $6.00 True-Blue All-Wool Flannel Suits, Men's $2.00 fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, and Large Boys' Ayrshire Cassimere Suits at $4.25. Half prices only. They will be continued, and are only referred to here as specimens of what we will do for you when you visit us.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
South-East Corner Sixth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

CARPET NOTICE

We invite buyers to call and examine our large stock of Carpeting before selecting elsewhere. Having many facilities for knowing beforehand what will be the prevailing tastes as to Patterns, Colorings, etc., we manufacture accordingly.
The Superior Wearing Quality of our own makes and our low prices ensure purchasers from us full value in return for their money.
Our Special BARGAINS consist of Patterns not now making by us.
35 Patterns of our VELVETS - at $1.30 per yard
30 Patterns of our BODY BRUSSELS - at $1.25 per yard
35 Patterns of our TAPESTRY - at 85cts. per yard
(*Same Quality of Tapestry sold elsewhere at* $1.)
30 Patterns of our Extra-Super All-Wool INGRAINS, 75c. per yd.
ALL THE BARGAINS WE OFFERED LAST YEAR WERE EAGERLY BOUGHT.
Special Prices when furnishing Churches.
J. & J. DOBSON 809, 811 and 813 Chestnut St., Phila.

$144.75
FOR ONLY
$75.00



A MIDSUMMER OFFER!!

If you are in need of a Cabinet Organ for your residence at Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, Delaware Water Gap, or at your cottage by the Sea, I ask to submit briefly a few facts in regard to Beatty's fine Organs, which are now being manufactured in *Walnut, Ash, Ebonized, or Mahogany Cases, with beautiful Illuminated Pipe Tops,* suitable for any summer residences. I beg to call your particular attention to the following advertisement, and earnestly request that many readers of this newspaper will order this beautiful Cabinet Organ immediately for their summer homes.

BEATTY'S FINE ORGANS,
27 Stops, 10 Full Sets of Golden Tongue Reeds.
Regular Price $144.75 without Bench, Book and Music.
Offered now as a Midsummer Offer in order to introduce it everywhere quickly,
For Only $75.00, Including the Bench, Book, and Music.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGAN.

The Beethoven is beyond a doubt the most popular Cabinet Organ ever placed upon the market. During the past 119 working days 6,434 were manufactured and shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand, working nights by Edison's Electric Light to fill orders promptly. If you are about to purchase a Cabinet Organ or to buy one as an investment to sell again you should avail yourself of the special limited offer as below. (Be sure to read Description of Stops 26 and 27, see below.)

There are TEN FULL SETS OF GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS built upon an entirely new and scientific plan, producing music equal to an organ costing four times its value of other makes. The Reeds are arranged in the Reed Board, as follows:

1st. Set Charming Saxaphone Reeds.
2d. Set Famous French Horn Reeds.
3d. Set Beautiful Piccolo Reeds.
4th. Set Jubilante Violina Reeds.
5th. Set Powerful Sub-Bass Reeds.
6th. Set Sweet Voix Celeste Reeds.
7th. Set of Soft Cello Reeds.
8th. Set of Dulciana Reeds.
9th. Set of Diapason Reeds.
10th Set of Clarionet or Celeste Reeds.

Special attention is called to the number of stops used in this famous instrument. With the above 10 sets Golden Tongue Reeds and the following Stops fourteen (14) distinct Combinations are produced, THUS MAKING THIS ORGAN EQUAL TO 14 ORGANS OF ORDINARY MAKES COMBINED.

27 STOPS, as follows:

1 CELLO, 8 ft. tone.
2 Melodia.
3 Clarabella.
4 SUB-BASS, 16 ft. tone.
5 Bourdon, 16 ft. tone.
6 SAXAPHONE, 8 ft. tone.
7 VIOL DI GAMBA, 8 ft. tone.
8 Diapason, 8 ft. tone.
9 VIOLA DOLCE, 4 ft. tone.
10 Grand Expression, 8 ft.
11 French Horn, 8 ft. tone.
12 Harp Æolian.
13 VOX HUMANA.
14 Echo, 8 ft. tone.
15 Dulciana, 8 ft. tone.
16 Clarionet, 8 ft. tone.
17 VOIX CELESTE, 8 ft. tone
18 Violina, 4 ft. tone.
19 Vox Jubilante, 2 & 4 ft.
20 Piccolo, 4 ft. tone.
21 Octave COUPLER.
22 Orchestral Forte.
23 Grand Organ Stop.
24 Right Knee Stop.
25 Automatic Valve Stop.
26 MEZZO KNEE SWELL.
27 MAESTOSO PERCUSSION, open

Latest Improvements:

Patented Combination Swell. To which is added the PNEUMATIC EXPRESSION Compass or Regulator, showing at a glance the amount of pressure upon the instrument, same as a compass to the ship so is this new improvement to the Organ. (See cut shown under each lamp on side of case.) *Case is built from handsome Solid Black Walnut (if preferred Ash or Ebonized). In Solid Mahogany Case only $15.00 extra.* (Height, 73 ins., Depth, 24 ins., Length, 48 ins.) All cases are profusely ornamented with neat hand carvings. Manufactured so as not to take the dirt or dust. Thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried; will stand the test of any climate; handsome rubbed varnish finish and polish; carved and ornamented with Arabesque designs in gold. IT IS BUILT TO LAST, NOT FOR SHOW. THE CASE IS VERY HANDSOME. Contains Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Treble (2) Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Nickel Plated Pedal Plates. BEATTY'S PATENT STOP ACTION and SOUNDING BOARDS. REGULAR CATALOGUE PRICE OF THE BEETHOVEN, IN THE ABOVE STYLE OF CASE, IS $144.75 without Bench, Book and Music.

NOTICE. The Keys, Lumber Steel Springs, Rubber Cloth, Reed Boards, etc., used in the construction of this instrument are of the best quality, and are bought from the very same parties that sell to all other organ makers in the United States and Canada. THERE ARE NONE BETTER MADE.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

Any person who will call at *Beatty's Organ Works*, Washington, New Jersey, to select the Organ in person, Five Dollars ($5) will be deducted from the above Midsummer price of only $75, for traveling expenses. FREE COACH MEETS ALL TRAINS. Leave New York City, foot Barclay st. or Christopher st. (Hoboken Ferries) at 7:30, 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, or 7 P. M. Fare, Excursion, $2.33. Time to Washington, only two hours. *Catalogue Free.*

View of the New RESONANT WALNUT PIPE TOP CASE. THE FAMOUS 27 STOP BEETHOVEN ORGAN.
SHIPPING ONE NOW EVERY TEN MINUTES.
Address or call upon the Manufacturer } DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WHITE CANTON MATTINGS,
FANCY
RED CHECK MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
No. 52 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET,
Above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
First Street West of Second.
A full assortment of latest styles at low prices.

SUMMER MUSIC BOOKS FOR SUMMER RESORTS

Yes, it is undoubtedly a good plan to take with you to the summer home a well selected set of music books for singing and for playing.

For Singing, take:

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG. ENLARGED EDITION (*$2. boards, or $2.50 cloth*), the best miscellaneous selection of popular songs, with accompaniment, extant.

MINSTREL SONGS, OLD AND NEW. (*$2. boards, $2.50 cloth*). Best and only collection of the world-wide, famous Plantation, Jubilee and Minstrel songs.

BEAUTIES OF SACRED SONG. ($2. Bds. $2.50 Cl.) Admirable assemblage of the sweetest sacred lyrics. Piano or Organ accompaniment.

For Playing, take:

MUSICAL FAVORITE. ($2. Bds.; $2.50 Cl.) New and very well chosen collection of Piano Pieces of medium difficulty.

GEMS OF STRAUSS. } Each $2. Bds.; $2.50 Cloth.
GEMS OF THE DANCE. }

The very brightest piano music published. Descriptions of 30 other first-class collections sent on application.

In Press and Nearly Ready:

A Grand Book of WAR SONGS.
For Camp Fires, and all G. A. R. meetings. Look out for it!

Any book mailed, postpaid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY BEST

having been so decreed at every **Great World's Industrial Competition for Sixteen Years;** *no other American organs having been found equal at any.* Also considering quality, **cheapest.** Style 106; 3¼ octaves, sufficient compass and power for the full parts of popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only $222. **One hundred other styles** at $30, $67, $86, $72, $78, $93, $108, $114 to $500 and up. *The larger styles are not merely* UNEQUALED *but wholly* UNRIVALED *by any other organs.* For cash, easy payments or rented. New illustrated Catalogue free.

The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago

THE HORIZONTAL ICE CREAM FREEZER BEATS THE WORLD
C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
(Send for Price List) 308 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.
(2 to 40 Qts.) SAVES TIME, ICE, LABOR

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

1883. 1883.

LESSON HELPS AND PERIODICALS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

PUBLISHED BY THE
Reformed Church Publication Board,
REV. CHAS. G. FISHER, Superintendent.
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

GUARDIAN.

A monthly Magazine for Young Men and Women and for Sunday-school Teachers. The Sunday-school has a special Department, in which are the **Lessons and Comments,** or **Notes** for use of Teachers. A valuable assistant in the study and teaching of the Sunday-school Lessons from the Reformed standpoint.

Rev. J. H. DUBBS, D. D., Editor.

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The Sunday-school scholar's assistant in the study of the Lessons, containing the **Lessons and Comments,** or **Notes** for the Scholars. Issued Quarterly, four numbers a year.

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All Subscriptions to be Paid in Advance.
ALL SENT POSTAGE PAID.
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PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, June 25, 1883.

FLOUR.—We quote supers at \$3.25@3.62; winter extras, \$3.75@4.25; Pennsylvania family, \$4.87@5, chiefly \$5; Ohio and Indiana do., \$5.62@6.25; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do. at \$5 62@6.37½; Minnesota clears at \$5@5.50; do. straight at \$5.62½@6.25; do. patent at \$6.50 @7.25, and winter patent at \$6.25@7. Rye Flour continued dull at \$3.62½@3.75, as to quality.

WHEAT.—Sales of car lots No. 2 red in elevator at \$1.13½, with \$1.13 bid and \$1.14 asked on call for June; 30,000 bushels July early at \$1.13½ and 5000 bushels do. at the close at \$1.13¾.

CORN.—Sales of 3 cars steamer track at Richmond at 59c.; 600 bushels rejected in grain depot at 56½c.; 600 bushels sail mixed on track at 60c., quoted in export elevator at 57½@58c., with 57½c. bid and 58½c. asked on call for June; 5000 bushels July early at 58½c., and 55 000 bushels do. later at 58c., closing on call at 57½c. bid and 58½c. asked.

OATS.—Sales of 1 car rejected mixed at 37c.; 1 car rejected white at 40c.; 2 cars No. 3 white at 41c; 4 cars No. 2 do. at 42c., with 41c. bid and 42c. asked on call for No. 2 white June; 41½c. bid and 41¾c. asked for July.

RYE was dull and wholly nominal at 65@67c. ℔ bushel.

GROCERIES.—Raw Sugars were dull and unchanged at 6¾@6⅞c. for fair to good refining muscovadoes. Refined were very quiet and favored buyers. Quotations were 8 13-16c. for granulated; 8 9-16c. for crystal A, and 8 5-16c. for confectioners' A. Molasses was dull and nominal at 26c. for 50 test.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at \$18.75@19; shoulders in salt, 7¾@8c.; do. smoked, 9c.; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c.; do, smoked, 9½c.; pickled bellies, 11@11½c.; smoked salt bellies, 12@12½c. Loose butchers' Lard 9½c.; prime steam do., \$9.87½@10; city refined do., 10½c. Lard stearine, 11¾@11¾c.; Oleo do., 10c. City tallow in hhds., 7¾c.; Beef hams, \$28@29; Smoked Beef, 18@19c.; sweet-pickled hams, 11¾@12½c.; smoked Hams, 13½@14½c. Extra India Mess Beef, in tierces, at \$21; city family do. in barrels at \$14.50@15; do. packed at \$13.50@14.

LIVE POULTRY.—Quotations were 23@25c. for large, 21@23c. for medium, and 18@20c. for small springs, and 14@16c. for old fowls, the outside rate for all hens.

BUTTER.—We quote Pennsylvania and Western fresh creamery extras at 23@24c.; do. firsts, 20@22c.; imitation creamery, 17@20c.; Bradford county new extras, nominal, 21@22c.; York State fresh dairy extras, 20@21c.; do. fair to good, 15@18c.; Western dairy extras, 17@18c.; common shipping grades, 9@11c., as to quality. Prints, fancy, 26@28c.; good to choice, 22@25c; fair, 17@20c.

EGGS.—Quotations were 18½@18¾c. for round lots of Pennsylvania and near-by extras, and 16¾c. for extra Western.

CHEESE.—Quotations were: New York full cream choice at 11½@11½c.; do. fair to good, 10½ @11c; Ohio flat fine, 9½c.; fair to good, 8½@9c. Pennsylvania part skims, fancy, 6½@6½c.; do. fair to prime, 5@5½c.; do. skims, 2@5c., as to quality.

PETROLEUM.—The export market continued dull and nominal at 7¾@7⅞c., as to test, for refined in barrels, and 9¾c. for do. in cases.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market for Hay continued dull and weak at \$14@14.50 for best Western and York State down to \$7@8 for inferior and damaged. Rye Straw was dull at \$11.

FEED.—Sales of 1 car spring Bran at \$14.50; 2 cars winter do. good at \$15.50 on track; 5 cars do. do. to arrive at \$15.25; 1 car fancy do. to arrive at \$15.50; 1 car red Middlings spot at \$18, and 1 car white do. spot at \$22.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beeves, 3000; sheep, 10,000; hogs, 4000. Previous week—Beeves, 3500: sheep, 10,000; hogs, 3300.

BEEF CATTLE were fairly active and prices were firmer, although but few sales were made at more than 6¾c. Quotations: Extra, 6⅝@6¾c.; good, 6⅜@6½c; medium, 6⅛@6¼c.; common, 5½ @6c. Fat cows were fairly active at 3¼@5c. Milch cows were dull at \$35@60. Veal calves were inactive at 7½@8c.

HOGS were in moderate demand and prices, in sympathy with the Western market, declined ½c. Quotations: Extra, 9⅜@9½c; good, 9⅛@9¼c.; medium, 8⅞@9c.; common, 8½@8¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS were scarce, and with a good inquiry prices ruled firm. Quotations: Extra, 5¾@6c.; good, 5¼@5½c.; medium, 4½@5c. common, 3¾@4¼c.; bulls, 3¾@3½c.; lambs, 4@9¼c.

CITY DRESSED BEEVES were in good request, and prices closed at 9@9¾c; cows closed at 7@9c.

DRESSED SHEEP were in good demand, and closed at 9@10½c. Lambs were active at 12½@14c.

Brooklyn Bridge and Mayor Beatty:

Or, Great Public Enterprizes and Self-made Men.

On the 3d of January, 1870, the work of preparing for the foundation of the towers of the new famous Brooklyn Bridge was begun. On April 1st, 1870, Daniel F. Beatty left his Father's home in Hunterdon county, N. J., penniless. To-day he owns the largest Reed Organ Works in existence, and doing a business of several millions of dollars annually. Credit is due to those who managed the great bridge; same may be said in reference to Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., who is now shipping an organ every ten minutes

Send to Shaw, Applin & Co., Boston, Mass., for Catalogue of Church Furniture.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of lowest, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

"REX MAGNUS,"

The Humiston FOOD PRESERVATIVE

FOR KEEPING FRESH FOOD IN ALL Seasons and Climates Without Ice!

This is the name given to the Humiston Food Preservative, by which all organic matter may be preserved from decay without ice, heat, smoke, sugar, salt or alcohol. Its name signifies a Mighty King and it is a royal preserver and invincible conqueror.

The process is a new one, perfectly simple in its application, and it preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, oysters, game, butter, cheese lard, tallow, milk, eggs, beer, cider, wine, fluid extracts and vegetable juices of all kinds, all of which retain their natural flavor in

All Seasons and Climates.

Rex Magnus consists of a variety of antiseptics, carefully combined (after exhaustive experiments and thorough trials) upon truly scientific principles, and perfectly adapted to the preservation of a great variety of animal and vegetable products.

Destroys Germs of Disease.

REX MAGNUS opposes and prevents putrefaction by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites that prey upon organic matter. In the same manner it destroys all germs of disease, thus rendering the food wholesome and healthful.

The Several Brands.

"Viandine," preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish and game, price 50 cts. per ℔.; "Ocean Wave," for oysters, clams, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. per ℔.; "Pearl," for cream, \$1.00 per ℔; "Snow Flake," for butter, cheese and milk, 60 cts. per ℔.; "Queen," for eggs, \$1.00 per ℔.; "Aqua Vitae" is for medical purposes, and for the keeping of all kinds of fluid extracts without the use of alcohol, glycerine or sugar, *and at less than one-twentieth the cost of alcohol—and it does it*—\$1.00 per ℔.; "Anti.Fly," "Anti-Mold" and "Anti-Ferment," are special brands whose names explain their functions. 50 cts. per ℔.

It Will Do All It Claims.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the *noted chemist* of the Scientific Department of Yale College, said in his published report of March 7th, 1883:

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats, &c, bought in open market have certainly been severe, and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, *have accomplished all claimed for them.* So far as I have yet learned, *they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable,* for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House *I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel.* The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, *were all as good as I have ever eaten.*"

Rex Magnus is *safe, tasteless, pure,* and Prof. Johnson adds in his report: "I should anticipate *no ill results* from its use and consider it *no more harmful than common salt.*"

It Has No Taste.

"I particularly endeavored to detect the taste of any foreign substance," said Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Dean of the Medical Department of Yale College, and Health Officer of New Haven, "but could not do so. I know of no other agent that will do what REX MAGNUS has done, *i. e.*, save meats and still be harmless and tasteless. I thought I could detect the treated chicken, *but I was mistaken.*"

A Mighty King of Preservatives.

It is the only agent of its kind (combining as it does the several characteristics mentioned above) that has ever been discovered.

It must not be compared with the thousand and one worthless compounds which have preceded it.

How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure and fair trial according to directions will convince every one that Rex Magnus is a necessity in every household. You do not have to buy a county right or costly receipt, *We sell neither!*

If your grocer, druggist or general storekeeper hasn't it on hand, send the price and we will mail you a *sample* package of any brand desired, except Aqua-Vitae and Anti-Ferment which are put up in bottles.

Mention the MESSENGER.

A legion of testimonials, from persons of national and international fame, are on file at the office of the company.

HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,
72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Johnson, Holloway & Co, Wholesale Medicine Dealers, 602 Arch St., Philada. William H. Myers, 729 Walnut St, Philada, Wholesale Agents.

THE CELESTIAL SYMBOL INTERPRETED

"The Sun of Righteousness Shall Arise With Healing in his Wings."—MALACHI.

The Natural Wonders and Spiritual Teachings of the SUN unfolded and explained, and the beautiful Analogies between the Sun of Nature and the Sun of Righteousness clearly traced out. A new work by Rev. H. W. Morris, D. D. Full of Inspiration, Able, Earnest, Brilliant, Devout. More interesting than Romance. AGENTS WANTED NOW. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Slate and **Soapstone Goods** of every description. **Slate Tiles** and **Placques** for **Art Decoration.** Manufactured by

COULTER & LONG,
119 SOUTH 13th ST., PHILAD'A,

Sole Agents for **Chilson's Boston Ranges and Furnaces.** *Estimates and Catalogues furnished.*

7% NET Security three to six times the Loan without the Buildings. Interest Semi-Annual. Nothing ever been lost. **Twenty-eighth** year of residence and **ninth** in business. We advance interest and costs and collect in case of foreclosure without expense to the lender. **Best of References.** Send for particulars if you have money to loan.

D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON,
Negotiators of Mortgage Loans.
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER. ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, **your choice,** all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13; We GIVE a Handsome Present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, *a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated—free to all.*

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED

In Allentown Female College, one of *English Branches,* and one of *Drawing* and *Painting,* with *French.* Address, REV. W. E. KREBS, Pres., Allentown, Pa.

AUTOMATIC

OR "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE.
The **only Sewing Machine** that can be USED WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH.
Can you AFFORD to be without it?
Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y.
PHILADEDPHIA, 1437 CHESTNUT ST.

Established 1858.
KEYSTONE Slate and Soapstone Works.

SLATE MANTELS

Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other Slate and Soapstone Work on hand or made to order.
JOS. S. MILLER & BRO., Manufacturers
Office and Salesroom: 1210 Ridge Avenue.
Factory: 1211 & 1213 Spring Garden St., Phila.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List.

MR. E. O. THOMPSON, Merchant Tailor, **245 Broadway, New York,** *and* **908 Walnut St., Philadelphia,** *will visit Europe this Summer to purchase stock and novelties for the ensuing Fall and Winter.*

In addition to his regular merchant tailoring business, he is Sole Agent for the leading London Ecclesiastical Warehouse of Cox Sons & Co.

It is a fact and should be know that Church vestments are under the U. S. laws duty free, when purchased os permanent church property. This great advantage induces an extensive business, and Messrs. C. S. & Co., fill orders for many churches in all parts of the United States.

We mention the fact of Mr. Thompson HIMSELF *going to London, as an advantage to clergymen and churches, for by ordering now they will secure his personal supervision, and his large experience in this line, and well-known exactness, insures entire satisfaction.*

Although it might be considered early, a number of orders have been given that will not be needed until the Fall.

We recommend those interested to correspond with MR. THOMPSON at either **245 Broadway, New York,** *or* **908 Walnut St., Philadelphia.** *All letters will receive prompt and exact attention, and full information will be given on any points inquired of.*

IT IS A FACT

THAT THOUSANDS OF OUR BUSINESS MEN GO TO THEIR OFFICES IN THE MORNING AFTER AN UNEASY NIGHT, OR A LATE DINNER, FEELING DULL AND ALL OUT OF SORTS. THIS IS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY, FOR A SINGLE DOSE OF THAT SPARKLING FOAMING SPECIFIC, **TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,** TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST, WILL IMMEDIATELY DISPEL ALL FEELINGS OF HEAVINESS, REMOVE GENTLY BUT SURELY THE CAUSE, AND QUICKEN INTO HEALTHY ACTION EVERY FIBRE OF THE SYSTEM. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RECENT AND VERY CHOICE BOOKS
FOR S. S LIBRARIES.
SELECTED FROM THE CATALOGUE OF D. LOTHROP & CO., BOSTON.

Books by E. A. Rand.		Books by Pansy.	
Pushing Ahead,	\$1.25	The Man of the House,	\$1.50
Roy's Dory,	1.25	Mrs. Solomon Smith Looking On,	1.50
Little Brown Top,	1.25		
After the Freshet,	1.25	The Hall in the Grove,	1.50
By Margaret Sidney.		**By Marie Oliver.**	
The Pettibone Name,	1.25	Seba's Discipline,	1.50
So as by Fire,	1.25	Old and New Friends,	1.50
Half Year at Bronckton,	1.25	Ruby Hamilton,	1.50
By Carrie A. Cooke.		**By Mrs. S. R. G. Clarke.**	
To-days and Yesterdays,	1.25	Our Street,	1.50
		Yensie Walton,	1.50
From June to June,	1.25	Yensie Walton's Womanhood,	1.50

The Snow Family, by M. B. Lyman, \$1 00
The Baptism of Fire, by Charles Edward Smith, 1 25
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